

R E V I E W
OF THE
FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS
IN THE
NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA
AND
THE DISTRICTS OF AJMER-MERWARA,
DURING 1905-1906.

ABU:
PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY PRESS,
1907.

No. 148-A OF 1907.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. E. G. COLVIN, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA,
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

TO

SIR LOUIS W. DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Mount Abu, the 9th May 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a Review of the famine relief operations in Rajputana during the years 1905 and 1906. The Review is divided into two parts, relating respectively to the Native States and the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara, and is accompanied by Reports for the affected tracts named in the margin.

1. Marwar.	6. Alwar.
2. Mewar.	7. Bharatpur.
3. Tonk.	8. Karauli.
4. Kishangarh.	9. Dholpur.
5. Jaipur.	10. Ajmer-Merwara.

2. In the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 337-I.-A., dated the 25th January 1907, the cost of famine relief in the Karauli State was referred to as apparently excessive. This point has been dealt with in paragraph 103 of Part I of the Review.

3. The delay in submitting this Review is due to the fact that Reports for Karauli, Kishangarh and Dholpur were not received until the latter half of March 1907 and the Jaipur Report only reached me on 11th April 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. G. COLVIN.

PART I.—NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES.

I.—ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE AFFECTED TRACTS BEFORE THE FAMINE.

1. Rajputana has been visited by a number of unfavourable seasons within the short period of seven years. The great famine of 1899-1900 was marked by the failure of crops, fodder and water. Relief measures were adopted on an unprecedented scale, about 116 million units being relieved at a cost of nearly 103½ lakhs.

2. The autumn of 1900 and the spring of 1901 gave good crops, but the population of Rajputana had been literally decimated by the famine and by epidemics of cholera and malarial fever, which respectively accompanied and followed that visitation. There had also been a serious depletion among the cattle.

3. Trouble began again with the monsoon of 1901 which was weak and ceased early. Both the *kharif* of 1901 and the *rabi* of 1902, besides being poor owing to the want of rain, were much damaged by rats and locusts. Distress more or less severe developed over an area of 48,957 square miles with a population of 2,223,709, which embraced the States of Banswara, Dungarpur, Kishangarh, parts of Mewar including the Hilly Tracts, Partabgarh, Jaipur, Tonk and the three Western States. Altogether nearly nine million units were relieved with a direct expenditure of about 8½ lakhs.

4. While the relief operations were being closed an unusually long break in the rains occurred from the third week of July 1902, and the Province was narrowly saved from disaster by the revival of the monsoon at the end of August. Over a large area the rainfall was below the normal and its distribution uneven, but there was no general scarcity in any part.

5. The respite from scarcity continued during 1903-1904. The rainfall of that year though late, and in some places irregular, was generally sufficient. In Marwar and Jaisalmer, however, much damage was done to the crops by locusts and to a less extent in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur and Alwar.

6. During the succeeding monsoon of 1904, the fortunes of the various States were very unequal. The total rainfall of June was less than half the usual. Western Rajputana fared little better during July. But the Eastern States experienced two periods of fairly general rain, which was especially heavy in the Kolah and Jhalawar States. There were only showers during August and their distribution was irregular. The rainfall of September was also irregularly distributed, being heavy and general in the north-east over the States of Jaipur and Alwar, but generally deficient towards the south and west, and very light in Jaisalmer and Udaipur. The autumn crop was in consequence on the whole indifferent, except in Alwar and Kishangarh where it was favourable.

7. A fair harvest might have been expected in the spring of 1905. But instead of favourable weather there came the exceptionally severe frosts of January and February. The situation in Jaipur, Alwar, and the three Eastern States was, however, to a great extent redeemed by the rain which fell subsequently, while the effects of the frosts were not very serious in Jaisalmer, Marwar and Bikaner where there is little scope for spring cultivation; and in those parts, such as Banswara, where owing to the backward condition of the people, such cultivation is comparatively neglected. Elsewhere the *rabi* crops were very seriously damaged by the unusual frosts.

II.—THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE, AND THE EXTENT OF THE FAILURE OF THE HARVESTS.

8. Such was the position on the approach of the rainy season of 1905. The monsoon opened with some local showers in June. The total fall was much less than the normal, and many parts received actually or practically no rain. Appendix I gives the rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of the various States from June to December 1905. Mewar including the Hilly Tracts, and Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh show from moderate to slight excess over the average during July. But with these exceptions, the deficiency of the month's rainfall was serious almost everywhere. Sowings were retarded in Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Alwar and Bharatpur, while such crops as had germinated were withering. The month closed with grave apprehensions as to the future. The deficiency of rain was still more serious during August, though some moderately heavy falls occurred in a few places between the 26th and 28th of the month. Unirrigated crops had now been lost or were withering, and, except in the south of Rajputana, pasturage and fodder were generally insufficient. Cattle emigration set in from Bikaner, Marwar, Jaisalmer and Kishangarh. Prices rose rapidly. The period was one of extreme anxiety, and there were at the beginning of September all the indications of a famine which would surpass in severity even that of 1899-1900. To concert measures for the emergency, the Agent to the Governor-General visited the capitals of all the head-quarters of the Political Agencies, except Bikaner and Kotah, holding conferences with the respective Political Officers and State officials and overhauling the famine programmes. The rains held off up to the 9th September when unexpectedly there was a general fall over the Province till the 13th of the month, and subsequently several States received showers between the 26th and 29th September.

9. Political Officers were at once consulted as to the effect of this rainfall on the situation. Their replies showed that the rainfall was unevenly distributed and over the Eastern and Central portions of Rajputana the total amount was less than the normal for the period. But coming at a time when hope of rain had almost been abandoned, the September fall was of incalculable advantage to the Province, as a whole.

10. Bikaner, Jaisalmer and parts of Marwar in the North, Sirohi in the West, and South Mewar and the three Sesodia States in the South were particularly benefited. The standing crops in the Bikaner State were to some extent saved and an unusually large area was sown for the *rabi*, especially in the North of the State where the Ghaggar and other rivers came down in flood. This happy circumstance averted all further apprehension of famine in Bikaner, and numbers of persons proceeded there to take advantage of the improved conditions, the Darbar having announced that they would provide lands fit for cultivation not only for their own people, but for a considerable number from outside.

11. In Marwar the standing crops were saved in several places and late *kharij* sowings were made possible, except in certain parts in the North, North-west and centre of the State, which still remained affected to a varying degree according to the rainfall received, the shortness of the area sown in July and the unsuitability of the soil for late sowings. The water-supply improved, but the grass crop was below the normal.

12. The Jaisalmer State had been almost depopulated by emigration owing to the failure of the previous monsoon of 1904, and when the rainfall of September 1905, gave a good supply of water for *rabi* cultivation, there was unfortunately a great dearth of plough-cattle.

13. In Sirohi, South Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh the rainfall was general and removed all apprehensions of famine or scarcity, the

estimate of *kharif* outturn being about 10 annas in the rupee. A *kharif* harvest was also ensured in the Nimbahera pargana of Tonk. In the Home pargana and Aligarh where the situation had become critical, the September rainfall produced some fodder crop and increased the *rabi* area. The situation in Shahpura was similarly improved, while in Bundi the improvement was still more marked, though a few Tehsils were only narrowly saved.

14. In Jhalawar and South Kotah the position was from the outset stronger than elsewhere in the Province; although the crop area was greatly reduced in the Central and Northern portions of Kotah, it was anticipated that famine had been averted.

15. In the eastern division of Jaipur, which was better off than the western, hardly more than one inch of rain was received. In the western division there was good rain in some parts, its effect being, however, only temporary for want of further rain.

16. The situation in Kishangarh was beyond a remedy, and the rainfall only slightly improved the grass crop and a certain proportion of the cotton crop on irrigated lands. Late sowings for the *kharif* and also ploughing for the *rabi* were started on dry lands, but the absence of further rain rendered these operations a failure. Three Tehsils in Alwar received only a small amount of rain. But in the nine other Tehsils a considerable improvement occurred. The standing crops revived and prices of food-grains became easier. Grass produce was also ensured to some extent.

17. In the Bharatpur State, the rainfall was very scanty in the southern and central districts, and its effect on the prices at Bharatpur was only slight. The Karauli State was not more fortunate, but the Dholpur State fared better, both as regards crops and fodder.

18. On the whole the situation was very greatly improved. Bikaner, Sirohi, Kotah, Jhalawar, the three Sesodia States, Jaisalmer, Bundi, and greater part of Marwar, Mewar and Tonk were regarded as saved. The reports regarding the remaining portions of these last three States, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Shahpura, showed that the rain, though improving the prospects, had not been sufficient to avert the prospects of partial famine. Ajmer-Merwara was in the same case. In these areas sowings for late *kharif* crops were started; a fair amount of water was received in the tanks and wells, and there were hopes of a good harvest in the spring. But as no useful rain fell afterwards, the late sowings did not thrive and the prospects of the *rabi* were impaired. Consequently the preparations for a period of famine could not be relaxed, though it was hoped that the severity of the distress would be mitigated by the contraction of the affected area.

III.—THE AREA, POPULATION AND CLASSES AFFECTED AND THE DEGREE OF DISTRESS.

19. The area which was thus reported to be affected may be divided into famine and scarcity areas as follows :—

State or Chief-ship.	Area in square miles.	Population.	FAMINE-STRICKEN.		SCARCITY.		TOTAL AFFECTED		Percentage of affected population to total.
			Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	
Marwar .	34,963	1,935,565	7,390	284,743	...	...	7,390	284,743	14
Mewar ..	12,453	1,017,697	...	...	2,860	87,367	2,860	87,367	8
Shahpura	705	55,191	...	...	705	55,191	705	55,191	100
Tonk ...	1,114	143,330	750	102,831	...	...	750	102,831	71
Jaipur ...	15,579	2,658,666	..	...	15,579	2,658,666	15,579	2,658,666	100
Kishangarh	858	90,970	858	90,970	...	...	858	90,970	100
Alwar ...	3,141	828,487	2,356	621,365	785	207,122	3,141	828,487	100
Bharatpur	1,982	626,665	1,632	501,332	350	125,333	1,982	626,665	100
Karauli ...	1,242	156,786	1,242	156,786	...	...	1,242	156,786	100
Dholpur ...	1,155	270,973	300	25,000	..	...	300	25,000	9
Total	73,192	7,781,330	14,528	1,783,027	20,279	3,133,679	34,807	4,916,705	63

20. The total area of the Native States of Rajputana is 127,541 square miles with a population of 9,723,301. The affected area therefore represented about one-fourth of the provincial area with a little more than half the total population. The classes most affected were the agricultural and labouring classes.

21. Apart from the broad division into scarcity and famine tracts, the degree of distress varied in each State with the character of the affected population, the extent of emigration, and the *rabi* harvest of 1900.

22. *MARWAR*.—In Marwar, the majority of the people have to depend for their supply of grain almost entirely on the crops sown in the rainy season which is of very uncertain character. The traditions of ages have accustomed the people to periodical migrations. On the present occasion, thanks to the rainfall in September, and to emigration, distress was confined to only about one-fourth of the State with a seventh of its population.

23. *MEWAR*.—The affected tract in Mewar comprised the Hurra, Bhilwara, Saharan and Bagore districts with the Bednore, Asind, and Sagarmgarh Jagirs. These parts lie in the North of the State where the population had been considerably reduced by the famine of 1899-1900.

24. *SHAHPURA*.—In Shahpura owing to the deficient rainfall there was practically no *khari* crop, and the *rabi* irrigated from wells gave only half the usual outturn. Large numbers emigrated with their cattle and it was found in consequence that beyond keeping open a portion of the large irrigation tank at Bhimpura for weakly labourers under the Famine Code, no relief measures were necessary.

25. *TONK*.—The three parganas of the Tonk State in Rajputana are Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera. The *kharif* outturn amounted to only 4 annas in the rupee in the Tonk district and to 5 annas in Aligarh. The third district, Nimbahera, was entirely saved by the September rainfall. In the affected districts, the water-supply in the wells was very scanty and the area sown for the *rabi* was less than half the normal in Tonk and only a little better in Aligarh. There was considerable distress, but extensive emigration relieved the State of the burden of supporting about one-sixth of the population, and about 2,000, mostly Chamars and Kolis, also left and found employment on the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

26. *JAIPUR*.—In Jaipur, the *kharif* crop was an absolute failure; and the average produce of both *kharif* and *rabi* is estimated at from 1 to 3 annas in the rupee. The eastern division of Jaipur is better protected by wells than the western division, and the outturn was slightly better. Shekhawati in the western division consists almost entirely of shifting sands and generally produces only one harvest in the year, raised during the rainy season, and the loss of the *kharif* was therefore a heavy blow. The tension was to some extent relieved by emigration. Throughout the State the winter rains in March 1906 improved the situation, but relief measures had to be maintained till the rains of that year.

27. *KISHANGARH*.—The monsoon failed over nearly the whole of the Kishangarh State. The late rains in September improved the cotton crop to a great extent on irrigated lands and also the growth of grass, but the scarcity of fodder necessitated extensive emigration, which here also relieved the situation. The tanks were empty and the *rabi* crops were confined to small patches in their beds and round wells, but the irrigation from the latter was much restricted.

28. *ALWAR*.—Taking an average for the whole State the monsoon rainfall in Alwar was 6.45 inches against a normal of 20.91 and an average of 13.22 inches for the same period during 1899-1900. It would seem at first sight, therefore, that conditions should have been much worse than in 1899-1900, but in the present case better rainfall was received in September 1905, and the intensity of the famine was mitigated in April 1906 by the rainfall of 2.10 inches in February and March 1906. Owing to the failure of the first portion of the monsoon the pasturage suffered severely, and the consequent fodder famine was acute in the southern half of the State. Less than half the average cropped area was harvested during the year, but the *rabi* harvest on the irrigated area was good, and the prevailing high prices compensated for the shortage of cultivation. The conditions in about one-fourth of the State were those of scarcity, while one-third was severely affected, and the remainder affected to a lesser degree.

29. *BHARATPUR*.—The average rainfall in the Bharatpur State during the monsoon only amounted to 7.63 inches against 20.76 inches in a normal year. A large area is usually irrigated by inundation, the flood water from the Banganga, Gambhir and other rivers being diverted into a series of long bunds to hold up the water; but including well irrigation only 22 per cent. of the normal area yielded a crop. There was also a total failure of grass, which increased the difficulties. The wells are in many cases saline and were rendered more so by the drought, so that the crops irrigated from such wells were poor. The failure of the winter rains again was very disappointing. While the whole State was severely affected, the greatest distress was in the Kumbher, Dig, Weir, Nagar and Bharatpur Tehsils.

30. *KARAULI*.—The Karauli State consists of five Tehsils, *viz.*, the Huzur, Jirota, Utgir, Mandrail and Machilpur. The average rainfall at the four recording stations amounted to 6.6 inches only during the monsoon months of 1905, with the result that, except in Jirota and a portion of the Huzur Tehsil,

the *kharif* was a total failure and there was little or no grass for the cattle. In the Jirota Tehsil and the greater part of the Huzur Tehsil, however, which possess a good system of well-irrigation, the *rabi* harvest was about half the normal. In Mandrail and Utgir, the tanks were dry, while on the high barren plateau, locally known as the *dang*, drinking water became scarce from the outset. The Machilpur Tehsil consists largely of *dang*, where most of the population is pastoral and depends for subsistence rather upon their cattle than upon their crops. There was considerable emigration from the State; but in spite of this, distress was acute in the Mandrail, Utgir and Machilpur Tehsils.

31. *DHOLPUR*.—The affected area in the Dholpur State comprised the Sirmathra Jagir and the hill villages of the Bari, Baseri and Gird Tehsils. The rainfall in these tracts during the monsoon months was only just over three inches. The famine was severe in the extreme west, in Sirmathra and along the Karauli border, decreasing in severity towards the east. The entire failure of fodder in the hill portions of the State led to extensive emigration and to the loss of great numbers of cattle.

IV.—GENERAL NARRATIVE OF THE COMMENCEMENT, PROGRESS AND CLOSE OF THE FAMINE.

32. The earliest test-works were opened during the week ending on the 2nd September 1905 in Marwar, Shahpura and Bharatpur. By the end of the month, when test-works had also been opened in Tonk and Alwar, there were 6,874 labourers in the five tracts. There were also 1,502 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar. The numbers rose during the last week of October to 11,846 on test-works and 2,299 on gratuitous relief, owing to the opening of works in Jaipur, Karauli, Mewar, Kishangarh, and Dholpur; while gratuitous relief was also reported from the latter three States. The test-works in Marwar and Dholpur were converted into relief works about the beginning of November. Appendix II shows the numbers on relief as reported to the Government of India for each week during the progress of the famine. Till the 16th December the numbers were fairly stationary, varying between 4,000 and 4,600 with the exception of the last week of November when they fell to 3,600. In the second half of December, with the inclusion of Kishangarh in the famine area, the numbers rose to 8,400. A further rise of 6,200 during the first week of January 1906 was due chiefly to the inclusion of figures from the Karauli State, where famine was now formally declared; while in the third week of that month similar action was taken in the Bharatpur State, and the returns from this State accounted for 8,000, making a total of 21,282.

33. By the end of January the numbers on relief in the famine tracts were 24,529 as against 9,116 in the previous month. The increase continued gradually till a total of about 33,000 persons was reached during the second fortnight of February.

34. The month of February witnessed a distinct improvement in the agricultural situation, though the numbers on relief did not fall. There was general rain in Marwar. The failing supply of drinking water was replenished and short grass sprang up in various places where pasturage was scanty. In Kishangarh, though cultivation was restricted, the estimate of *rabi* outturn owing to the rain improved by 25 to 40 per cent. Prospects improved also in the Bharatpur State. But the rainfall was too small or too late to bring much benefit to the crops in the Karauli and Dholpur States.

35. The relief figures at the beginning of March received an increment of 2,900 from the Alwar State, where the test-works were brought under the regular famine relief system. From a gradual decrease during the next two weeks, a sudden increase of 13,000 on the 24th March came from the Jaipur and Tonk States, where the Darbars had now decided for the first time to declare famine, with respectively 11,400 and 2,000 persons on the works. The grand total was now 49,863.

36. The general rain of February was followed in Marwar by further falls in eight districts varying from 12 cents to 1 inch 5 cents. Rainfall accompanied by hail storms also occurred in the Bharatpur State and destroyed what good had been effected by the previous month's rain. This was also the case to some extent in the Kishangarh State. The rain was, however, especially favourable in the Jaipur State.

37. From the last week of March till the break of the monsoon, the relief figures show with occasional fluctuations a steady increase, which accompanies the advance of the hot weather after the cessation of agricultural operations. The Mewar State and the Shahpura Chiefship contribute 3,100 to these figures from the second week of April, these works having up till that time being maintained as test-works only. The provincial total during the week ending 12th May 1906 was 62,473, and the fall of 5,000 in the second half of May occurred in Bharatpur and Karauli.

38. There were some local showers during the first two weeks of June in nearly every affected tract, but these were too light to admit of sowings. The works in consequence continued to fill up slowly and the highest total was reached during the week ending on the 16th June, when there were 62,974 persons on relief of all kinds, or about 1.2 per cent. of the total population of the area affected. The second half of June gave a substantial rainfall, and the monsoon was established in Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, and parts of Jaipur. The Marwar State was less favoured with rain, and Mewar, Shahpura and Kishangarh only received scattered showers. The outlook at the end of June was, however, distinctly encouraging; and the number of persons on relief fell to 52,000.

39. The situation improved to a marked extent in July. The rainfall during the month was general and well distributed except in Dholpur. In many places in Alwar, the fall was exceptionally heavy, entailing fresh sowings. Agricultural operations were in full progress, and the number of relief workers were greatly reduced in Marwar, Kishangarh and Bharatpur, and to a less extent in the other tracts. In the Dholpur State, which has been mentioned as an exception, the rainfall during July was insufficient; sowings were in consequence generally restricted.

40. By the third week of August all relief was closed in Mewar, Shahpura and Karauli. Only a few persons continued on gratuitous relief in Marwar, Kishangarh, Alwar and Bharatpur. During these three weeks some apprehension was, however, felt as to the future of the crops from the sudden failure of the monsoon current. Rain was then received in many places and was followed by general and concentrated falls in September. An average harvest was at last assured in these long-suffering tracts, and all relief was closed at the end of September.

V.—RELIEF MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATION; ORGANISATION OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM; PUBLIC WORKS RELIEF; NON-DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF; AND CHARITABLE RELIEF.

41. The famine programmes of all Native States were considered and if necessary recast at the conferences held by the Agent to the Governor-General in August and September 1905, when the famine threatened to be as widespread and severe as that of 1899-1900. The result showed that, with the exception of Jaipur and Karauli, the States were generally well prepared to meet the situation so far as their programmes went, though the machinery was in some cases deficient. The worst fears were, however, allayed by the September rainfall, though the absence of any useful rain afterwards involved a large area in famine or scarcity.

42. As the population of this area amounted to about 5 millions of people, of whom it was anticipated that from 5 to 10 per cent. might come on relief, it was decided to accept the suggestion of the Government of India that a Famine Commissioner should be appointed, the officer selected being Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., who took up his duties in November 1905. He was succeeded in January 1906 by Major L. Impey, I.A. In April, as numbers had not risen to the extent anticipated and the Famine Commissioner had then visited all the affected tracts, it was decided to abolish the appointment.

The following is a resumé of the measures of relief adopted.—

43. In Jaipur, the Darbar followed a policy of their own; the backbone of their system was a species of special works under the Public Works Department on which a fixed daily wage was given to each man, woman, and child for a fixed task. The wage was fixed at 2 annas, 1½ annas, and 1 anna, respectively, for man, woman, and child, and was not liable to alteration except when the grain rate rose above 8 seers to the rupee. This wage was intended to cover the expenses of dependants, for whom no separate arrangements were made. Nevertheless the system was supplemented by a large number of works under Civil Agency, scattered about the State and by a relief camp near the city engaged under the Superintendent of the Transport Corps in laying out a garden, which attracted large numbers. Further remarks on this system will be found in paragraphs 98-100 *infra*. The *Khalsa* and *Jagir* villages in the Jaipur State are so intermingled that the question of famine relief is attended with some difficulty, as the *Jagirdars* are admitted to be primarily responsible for relief to their tenants. Those *Jagirdars* whose estates were encumbered with debt did little or nothing, and the task of providing for their people fell to the Darbar, who made no distinction between *Khalsa* and *Jagir* villages and treated all alike as subjects of the State. In Sikar the Rao Raja opened works such as road-making and repairs of tank, and his efforts were well supported by wealthy *baniyas* in the estate. In Khetri prompt takkavi advances were made, besides the distribution of fodder from the Raj stocks, but the people for the most part resorted to the works opened by the Darbar.

44. In Karauli with an empty treasury and no proper establishment at the disposal of the Darbar, the position was serious. Mr. Judd, the State Engineer of Bharatpur, was accordingly deputed to Karauli, and two works were started by him on the modified contract system further referred to below. At the same time, Captain A. B. Drummond, an Assistant of the Political Department, was placed on special duty in the State to hold charge of the relief arrangements, and to exercise control over the finances. He was followed by an Engineer Officer, Mr. Dady.

45. Fortunately the construction work on the Nagda-Muttra Railway presented these two States as well as Bharatpur and the Aligarh pargana in Tonk with an opportunity for extending their organisation without any large increase of expenditure. The Railway authorities were prepared to make over for

relief purposes the earthwork and collection of ballast to the Darbars, who would be reimbursed the value of work done according to normal rates, the balance being borne by the Darbars as part of their famine relief expenditure. The Jaipur Darbar did not avail themselves of this offer, preferring to utilise their own public works, but nevertheless the construction of this line afforded work to many of their subjects. The Bharatpur Darbar took full advantage of the offer which proved of mutual advantage to the State and the Railway. The Karauli Darbar were prepared to take up the Railway construction in their territory on the terms proposed, but owing to a misunderstanding the work was already given out to contractors by the Railway Engineers, and the Darbar were only able to take up a contract through a private individual for 4,00,000 cubic feet of ballast. As in Jaipur, however, the earthwork on the Railway afforded employment to a large number of Karauli subjects, who would otherwise have required State relief, and this was also the case in Tonk. In Jaipur and Tonk respectively, 272,000 and 110,000 units are estimated to have been employed on the Railway.

46. In Karauli, the programme was extended as rapidly as possible, and eventually comprised about an equal amount of road and irrigation work; in Marwar, Mewar and in Bharatpur (apart from the Nagda-Mutta Railway) the programmes were full with irrigation works almost entirely; in Alwar, at the special suggestion of the Maharaja, a programme for the development of roads throughout the State was adopted somewhat reluctantly; in Dholpur, although many irrigation works were available, the situation of the affected tracts obliged roads to be undertaken; in the Kishangarh State, the works selected were mainly irrigation, but the programme included private works such as the digging of garnets, these works being made over by the land-owners concerned to the Darbar for execution and control under the Famine Code.

47. The situation was so difficult to gauge that Darbars were not pressed to declare famine. It was thought that the works on the system in force in each State might provide all the relief required, without relief to dependants and all the additional returns which the declaration of famine entails. In Alwar, the conversion of a test-work into a relief work depended on the number of persons attending exceeding 500. This limit included dependants of labourers, although no allowances were paid to this class, a count only being kept for the purpose. Ultimately, however, all States found it necessary to declare famine, although Alwar, Jaipur and Tonk, as stated above, did not finally adopt that course till March.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKS.

48. The following table shows the wages paid on departmental works :—

	Marwar.	Tonk.	Kishan- garh.	Alwar.	Karauli.	Dholpur.	Compare scale in British India.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
WORKERS.							
Diggers ...	16	16	16	18	16	18	18
Carriers ...	14	13	13	14	14	14	14
Working Children ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DEPENDANTS.							
Men ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Women ...	10	10	10	12	10	12	10
Non-working children of over 10 to 14 years ...	8	6	6	8	8	8	8
Do. 7 to 10 years ...	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Do. under 7 years but not in arms ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Do. in arms ...	1 pice	2	2	2	1 pice	1 pice	3

49. In Mewar, the system adopted by Mr. Wakefield, the Famine Officer, (which corresponds to the ordinary piece-work system) proved most successful in securing economy, both in cost of work and supervision, and in its simplicity of forms; also in that the workers supported their own dependants who were not paid separately on gratuitous relief.

50. The same advantages are claimed by the Jaipur Darbar for the daily labour system on which their works were conducted, a man, woman and child receiving respectively, without separate allowances for dependants, cash wages of 2 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas and 1 anna for a fixed minimum task such as the ordinary labour could easily perform. The wages were increased by 3 pies whenever the grain rate rose above 8 seers per rupee, and professional diggers were provided for under the contractor who carried out a certain section of each work and received a fixed commission for the amount of work turned out. The only exception to this system was a large work near the Jaipur city, which is referred to in the Darbar's Famine Report as Relief Camp in the Transport Corps Lines. Here the workers and persons unfit for work were separately relieved on the scale shown in the margin, which was paid in kind. The work was under the immediate supervision of Rai Bahadur Danpat Rao, the Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, and consisted of the levelling of a large piece of sandy ground

	Chittaks.
Mates ...	15
Diggers ...	13
Women ..	11
Working children ...	5 & 7
Small children ..	2 & 3

near the Jaipur city.

51. The Bharatpur works were carried out under the modified contract system, dependants being relieved departmentally. The contractor was bound to admit all Bharatpur subjects whether able-bodied or not, and weakly persons were employed on dressing and consolidation of earthwork. As this kind of work cannot easily be measured up, the people were paid a fixed daily wage which varied according to the price-current of grain.

52. The modified contract system was resorted to in Karauli in the case of four works, but was not generally adopted, owing to the absence of efficient supervision over the contractors to ensure that they admitted all applicants for labour. The ordinary contract system was also adopted in this State in respect of portions of works which required skilled labour.

53. In Kishangarh, the digger's wage was originally 14 chittaks, but was soon raised to 16 chittaks because in the adjoining British district diggers were paid 18 chittaks.

54. There were no complaints regarding the insufficiency of the wage-scale as given in paragraph 48. There were, however, two exceptional instances in which it was increased.

55. On the Madanpur tank work in Karauli, where it was important to complete a certain amount of work before the rains, the wage of "digger" was increased during May and June by one pice as an inducement to this class of labour who were being drawn to the Nagda-Muttra Railway, owing to the better wages obtaining there. In July when many tanks were breached by floods in the Sarwar district of Kishangarh, the Darbar undertook the repairs by famine labour, and as the people were leaving for field work, diggers were paid at the rate of 2 annas instead of the somewhat lower amount, the equivalent of 16 chittaks.

56. *CONTROL ON WORKS.*—Departmental works in Marwar and Karauli were under the dual control of an overseer or sub-overseer of the Public Works Department, who set out tasks and measured the work done, while an official of the Civil Department was responsible for payments to labourers and for the general management of the relief camps. A similar arrangement obtained

in Tonk and Alwar, the Civil officer in the latter being sometimes a Commissioned Officer of the Imperial Service Infantry. In Kishangarh the works were supervised by Tahsildars, a Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department being attached to each work. The works in Dholpur were conducted without the assistance of the Civil Department.

57. *PAYMENTS*.—Wages were paid in cash in the Marwar, Karauli and Dholpur States. Cash payments were the subject of frequent complaints in the Tonk State and were eventually replaced by payments in kind. Payments were made daily in these States. Daily payments in kind were also in force in the Kishangarh and Alwar States.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF.

58. Non-departmental relief consisted of (a) Civil Agency Works, (b) Special Relief to weavers and artisans, (c) Village Relief, and (d) Poor-houses.

(a) *Civil Agency Works*.—Civil Agency works were open in Marwar, Kishangarh, Jaipur and Karauli States. In the Marwar State, the works were started simultaneously with the departmental works, and consisted chiefly of clearing silt from tanks, construction of embankments, and sinking wells. They were selected with the object of keeping the people in their villages, in a tract where larger works are rarely available within a convenient radius. The bulk of the Civil Agency works in Kishangarh and Karauli was the construction or repair of irrigation bunds and wells.

The Civil Agency works in the Jaipur State included levelling of a piece of sandy ground near the city, which will be subsequently brought under cultivation, when wells are sunk. Although a large work, on which over 8,000 persons were employed at one time, it was only undertaken as no more profitable scheme could be found in the vicinity of Jaipur. For similar reasons a few works such as repairs to public buildings were sometimes undertaken in the districts. The remainder were repairs to roads and village tanks, new wells, repairs to old ones, etc.

(b) *Special Relief*.—Special relief was given in Kishangarh to weavers, spinners, tanners and carpet-makers, who were advanced a small sum to enable them to continue their manufactures on condition of eventual repayment. Weavers were also relieved in the Dholpur State.

(c) *Village Relief*.—The Kishangarh Darbar opened village relief throughout the State as early as August 1905. The Marwar and Mewar Darbars followed in October, and the Bharatpur and Dholpur Darbars in December. The Tonk and Karauli Darbars started this kind of relief in February. In the Alwar State which consists of 12 districts, village relief commenced at the beginning of March in five districts, it was extended to two other districts in April, and in May to the remaining districts. The Jaipur State was conspicuous for the absence of village relief. Something was done in this direction by the Charitable Relief Committee, but it appears that in the absence of village relief, many agriculturists from the districts found their way into the poor-house at the capital, and no doubt also to the Relief Camp in the Transport Corps Lines.

The persons relieved under this head in the Marwar State, were *parda-nashin* women, mostly Rajputs, whose condition was carefully enquired into by inspecting officers. In Karauli the relief was super-

vised by the Municipal Secretary at the head-quarters and by Hospital Assistants in the districts. In the Tonk State, besides the free distribution of grain doles by Girdawars to Rajput and other respectable women or cripples, Mahomedan women of the respectable class met in a house at the Tonk city for spinning cotton, and were paid 10 chittaks of grain, afterwards reduced to 8 chittaks, for $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of thread.

The Bharatpur Darbar formed a Special Committee for this purpose at the capital with Sub-Committees at the head-quarters of the districts. A *parda-nashin* woman who was able to work, was supplied weekly with 2 seers of cotton, and the yarn spun was paid for at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer. Light work was also exacted from *parda-nashin* women in the Mewar, Kishangarh and the Dholpur States.

(d) *Poor-houses*.—The following table shows the number of Poor-houses and the maximum number of inmates on any one day:—

State.	Maximum number of Poor-houses.	Number of inmates during the last week of	
		May.	June.
Marwar ...	22	537	567
Mewar ...	...	...	...
Tonk ...	8	151	178
Jaipur ...	1	254	421
Kishangarh ...	4	34	28
Alwar ...	1	112	99
Bharatpur ...	1	352	255
Karauli ...	3	465	382
Dholpur ...	5	371	367

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

59. A Charitable Relief Committee at Jodhpur gave great help to the poor, and distributed food at 16 centres. Several Jagirdars of the State also maintained 10 similar centres at their own expense. A generous amount was subscribed at Tonk, which was chiefly spent on additional allowances to relief workers and on clothes to these and other needy persons. In Jaipur, a Charitable Committee of Sardars and officials, presided over by the Rev. G. Macalister, distributed gratuitous relief to *parda-nashin* women and indigent men of the better class, funds being derived from local subscriptions and from friends in England. Private relief was a distinguishing feature of the famine administration in the Kishangarh State. There were not only regular centres where alms were given by private individuals, but such centres were maintained also from Panchayat Funds, and even the cost of village relief was practically met from private subscriptions. In all towns and important villages of the Bharatpur State parched gram was distributed by local committees while the poor-house referred to in the above table was managed by a Charitable Committee under Mr. Girdhari Lal, the

Central Famine Officer. Private funds in the Dholpur State were administered by the State Bank which gave a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2 a month to old and *parda-nashin* women. In Alwar the usual grain distribution was kept on by the Darbar, supplemented by contributions from the richer inhabitants of the city, and a certain amount of money was also collected for clothes distribution.

60. The grants of money received from the Indian People's Famine Fund were as follows:—

OBJECTS OF GRANTS.	NAME OF STATE.		TOTAL.
	Kishangarh	Karauli.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gifts to <i>parda-nashin</i>	2,000	...	2,000
Purchase of plough-bullocks ...	15,500	30,000	45,500
Seed-grain	2,500	...	2,500
Total ...	20,000	30,000	50,000

VI.—STATISTICS AND COST OF RELIEF, PROVISION OF FUNDS AND NATURE AND UTILITY OF WORKS CONSTRUCTED WITH FAMINE LABOUR.

61. In almost every affected State a considerable amount of labour was supplied by the ordinary operations of the Public Works Department; while, as already stated, a large area in the east of Rajputana was served by the construction work on the Nagda-Muttra Railway. Some labourers were also employed in Marwar, Mewar, Tonk and Jaipur on private works opened by Jagirdars and other land-owners, but the expenditure on these is not known. The following table sums up in abstract the amount of relief given, the figures for Shahpura being omitted as they were small:—

STATES.	RELIEF WORKS.			DEPENDANTS RELIEVED ON WORKS.			VILLAGE DOLES AND SPECIAL RELIEF.		
	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Marwar ...	689,344	60,576	11	117,202 (b)	3,780	31	179,053	8,213 (c)	22
Mewar ...	583,853	81,091	7	...	...	...	13,182	...	...
Tonk ...	327,689	37,468	9	54,290	1,251	43	53,019	3,470	15
Jaipur ...	3,093,286	3,65,108 (g)	8	74,048	(c)	...	(f)	...	...
Kishangarh	1,190,959	1,07,383	11	...	...	...	(h)	3,718	...
Alwar ...	513,141	40,113	13	130,075	(c)	...	136,972	4,346	31
Bharatpur,	2,219,464	3,69,065	6	249,994	10,447	24	79,583	4,455 (i)	18
Karanli ...	1,415,008	1,07,330	13	292,586	21,276	12	32,340	3,257	10
Dholpur ...	575,604	36,411	16	176,478	4,923	36	22,785	2,708	8
Total ...	10,608,348	12,01,545	9	1,094,682	44,686	24	516,931	30,167	17
Ajmer-Merwara ...	8,301,971	5,92,982	16	2,292,997	1,13,901	20	1,332,635	54,081	24

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 19,225 spent in connection with emigration.

(b) Dependants were not separately relieved; their number is given as 90,392 and is included

(c) The expenditure is not given, but is presumably included in that shown for relief workers.

(d) The high incidence of cost in Mewar and Bharatpur is due to the fact that works in Mewar

(e) The respective reports do not distinguish between direct and incidental expenditure or between

(f) There was no village relief from State funds, but a certain number of the respectable poor was

(g) The difference between these figures and those given in the Darbar's Report is due to the fact

(h) Village relief was given from Charitable subscriptions; the expenditure shown is the amount

(i) These are only approximate figures.

(j) Includes casual relief not shown in the preceding columns.

POOR-HOUSES OR KITCHENS.			TOTAL DIRECT RELIEF.			Incidental charges.	GRAND TOTAL.	
Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.	Units.	Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.		Expenditure.	Units relieved per rupee.
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
180,960	12,874	14	1,166,519	85,152	14	26,143	1,11,595	10
...	...	...	597,035	81,091	(d) 7	(c)	81,091	7
20,987	5,452	5	461,994	47,641	9	(c)	47,641	9
41,319	6,210	7	3,211,683	3,71,318	8	15,511	3,86,889	8
7,176	566	13	1,198,435	1,11,067	10		1,11,067	10
17,559	1,677	10	797,747	46,136	17	11,978	61,114	13
40,816	4,201	12	2,598,857	3,88,168	(a) 6	21,972	4,10,140	6
92,589	(h) 6,514	14	1,832,523	1,41,377	12	57,428	2,08,805	9
71,569	6,092	12	816,436	50,134	16	7,333	57,467	14
494,295	43,616	11	12,711,259	13,23,014	9	1,43,395	14,76,409	8
...	...	...	(j) 11,927,655	6,71,872	17	2,92,749	9,61,621	12

with workers.

were conducted on the unlimited piece-work system and in Bharatpur on the modified contract system.

wages of workers and allowances to dependants.

relieved by the Charitable Relief Committee.

that the latter are in local currency.

advanced to weavers and artisans, but their number is not available.

Incidence of cost on works.

62. The Mewar Report gives no details of the total expenditure of Rs. 81,091. Taking however the outturn of work at the actual average rate paid to the labourers per 1,000 cubic feet, the expenditure on relief works would amount to Rs. 40,873. In spite of the system of payment, *viz.*, unlimited piece-work, the correlation of the wage to a famine scale has thus resulted in the incidence of cost per head in this State working out to only 15·9 pies, from which amount the labourers were to provide for their own dependants. On the other hand, the pay of establishment and incidental charges which are included in the Tonk figures, and the daily labour system in Jaipur account for the high incidence of cost in these States. The allowances paid to dependants in Jaipur and Alwar are included with the wages of labourers, and though dependants in Alwar mustered 25 per cent of labourers, the incidence per head is only about 1½ anna. In the Bharatpur State high wages were earned under the modified contract system, of which more is said later in paragraphs 95-97.

Proportion of Dependants.

63. The Alwar State shows the only case in which the proportion of dependants to workers was comparatively high. This was due to the admission on works of infirm persons and young children, who would have been relieved at their homes, had not village relief been on a restricted scale till a late stage. The restriction of village relief is sometimes inevitable in a Native State owing to the lack of trained reliable establishment.

Provision of Funds.

64. The expenditure entailed by the relief operations was generally met by the Darbars from their own resources. The Kishangarh and Karauli Darbars were assisted by the Government of India with loans amounting, respectively, to Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 5,60,572 for famine and administrative purposes. A famine loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was also granted to the Shahpura Chiefship, which was afterwards treated as part of a loan of Rs. 2,30,000 sanctioned to the Chiefship for the construction of the Bhimpura irrigation project.

65. A large proportion of the famine expenditure in Kishangarh was derived from private subscriptions and Panchayat funds which were utilised towards village relief. The Bharatpur Darbar also received a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 from the Nagda-Muttra Railway for work executed on the line. The total expenditure of Rs. 4,10,140 shown against the Bharatpur Darbar was therefore reduced to Rs. 2,70,140 only.

Nature and Utility of Works.

66. The following table shows the expenditure on the works executed by famine labour:—

State.	Irrigation.	Railway.	Roads.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Marwar ...	71,301	1,638	72,939	Irrigation works include wells.
Mewar ...	51,558	...	...	...	51,558
Tonk ...	36,611	...	743	114	37,468	
Jaipur ...	3,23,173	...	3,289	54,196	3,80,658	
Kishangarh ...	54,647	...	1,157	52,739	1,08,543	
Alwar ...	1,213	...	45,321	...	46,534	*The road establishment serves also the purpose of an irrigation tank.
Bharatpur ...	2,37,232	1,50,000	1,614	488	3,89,334	
Karauli ...	76,614	...	70,889	...	1,47,503	
Dholpur ...	...	...	46,973	...	46,973
Total ...	8,52,379	1,50,000	1,69,986	1,09,175	12,81,540	

67. In the cases where the incidental charges are only known in the aggregate, they have been distributed under the different classes of work in proportion to the expenditure incurred on labour on these works.

VII.—INDIRECT RELIEF; THE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF LAND-REVENUE AND OTHER DUES; LOANS AND ADVANCES.

68. The full effect of the famine on the resources of the Darbars could hardly be gauged without the figures of indirect relief which are now shown in the following table. No figures are available for the Mewar State, but the Resident writes that he is led to believe that there was no necessity for such relief and that it is therefore improbable that any was given:—

	SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF		LOANS AND ADVANCES TO			TOTAL.
	Land-revenue.	Other dues.	Jagirdars.	Cultivators.	Others.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marwar	5,73,077	87,535	10,625	26,714	4,293	41,632
Mewar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	1,55,945	6,289	4,517	43,734	...	48,251
Jaipur	18,25,281	17,609	...	2,16,242	...	2,16,242
Kishangarh ...	25,000	...	9,204	4,536	1,397	15,137
Alwar	9,85,512	...	22,893	1,34,128	...	1,57,021
Bharatpur	15,06,686	...	19,663	2,78,489	...	2,08,152
Karauli	2,42,094	...	...	41,687	...	44,687
Dholpur	1,88,507	...	...	1,13,964	...	1,13,964
Total	55,02,102	1,11,433	66,902	8,62,494	5,690	9,35,086

69. The Darbars were not slow in announcing the suspensions of land-revenue, while in some cases the revenue system in force already provided for automatic suspensions. The same cannot, however, be said of the Karauli State. The land-revenue here is leased to the Lambardars and some portion of the demand appears to have been collected before the Darbar could proclaim a better policy. The Batai system (collection in kind) in Kishangarh renders it difficult to estimate the total loss to the State, and the amount shown refers only to rents which are fixed in cash.

70. In Alwar and Bharatpur, the remission of customs duty caused a considerable loss to the Darbars, which, if known, would come under the column "other dues." Against the losses sustained by the Marwar Darbar under this head, must be set off a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 which was realised over and above the normal railway receipts, thanks to an active movement of food-grains on the Jodhpur-Bikaner line.

VIII.—FOOD-STOCKS, TRADE AND PRICES, AND THE EFFECT OF
HIGH PRICES ON CRIME.

71. The fluctuations in the prices of food-grains are shown for selected weeks in Appendix III which includes figures for the Ajmer city, as this is a large market on the line of railway and is situated in the centre of the Province. The prices quoted against each place do not refer to the same staple throughout the famine period, but to any common staple which was the cheapest during the particular week. The normal price with which the quotation is compared varies accordingly between one year and the other.

72. The differences from the normal prices were generally very high. Prices were of course much easier on the whole than in the famine of 1899-1900, although in Tonk and Karauli they rose at one time to the highest level reached in that year in Ajmer. The demand too on stocks was lightened owing to depletion in the numbers of the agricultural and labouring classes, caused by that famine, and the large numbers that now emigrated from the affected tracts.

73. In the Marwar State, a steadiness of prices was secured partly by a novel system of advances which were given, free of interest, for the purchase of grain and its importation into tracts remote from the railway. By means of these advances Rajputs, who will not accept charity or employment on relief works, were enabled to earn an honourable living as grain-sellers or carriers.

74. An instance of artificial prices is furnished by the strikingly low quotations in the Bundi State. This was due to the prohibition of exports and the regulation of the prices by the Darbar, a policy which they justified from their own belief as to the sufficiency of stocks in the State.

75. The Kotah Darbar was the only other that departed from the principle of non-interference. A ring of grain speculators in Kotah forced up prices to famine pitch, whereby the exportation of grain which was at first heavy practically ceased, and the trade was attracted into the State. In February 1906 the Darbar prohibited export. The principal grain-dealers then agreed, after several prolonged discussions, to sell grain till the 15th July at rates not higher than 10 seers for wheat and 12 seers for jowar at the capital, with slight reductions in the districts.

76. It should be noted that the general level of prices in Rajputana depends more on the state of the harvests in the Punjab and the United Provinces than on local conditions. The extent to which their markets were drawn upon and the indifference with which we can now afford to regard the question of supply, except in a few very inaccessible places, may be gathered from the figures of net imports by railway in Appendix IV. The Kotah State, as has already been remarked, parted with a considerable amount of grain during August, September and October, but thereafter the imports exceeded the exports. The only State which maintained a net balance of exports throughout the period was Tonk. This grain came entirely from two widely distant districts, *viz.*, Nimbahera in Mewar and Chhabra in the Central India Agency.

77. The reports from Native States show that the high prices of grain and the consequent distress did not lead to any appreciable increase of crime. This result may be attributed in large measure to the adequate measures taken by the Darbars for the relief of the populace.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE MORTALITY OF THE FAMINE PERIOD.

78. As was remarked in the reports on the two preceding famines, the registration of vital statistics virtually does not exist in the Native States of Rajputana. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent for some time during the famine at Tonk and in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur. The mortality from cholera is shown in the margin. A few of the Dholpur cases occurred on the relief works. There were also many plague cases at Tonk. With these exceptions public health remained generally good, the relief works escaping almost untouched, and except for two deaths reported from Bharatpur there was no mortality directly attributable to the famine.

	No. of deaths.
Tonk ...	462
Bharatpur ...	534
Dholpur ...	510

X. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

79. Allusion has already been made to extensive emigration from the affected tracts. No very reliable statistics are available, but from an estimate made at the time, modified by the figures given in the various Famine Reports, the following numbers are fairly approximate :—

	Number of Emigrants.
Marwar ...	1,00,000
Mewar ...	Not known.
Shahpura ...	Not known.
Tonk ...	10,000
Jaipur ...	60,000
Kishangarh ...	18,000
Alwar ...	16,000
Bharatpur ...	50,000
Karauli ...	30,000
Dholpur ...	5,000
Total ...	2,89,000

80. The bulk of the emigrants seem to have left between the last week of August and of October 1905. They consisted of (a) cattle-owners and (b) labourers and lower castes. The cattle-owners went mainly to Sindh and Malwa, and the labourers to the United Provinces, where many of the Bharatpur people had their relatives. In every State good accounts were received of the emigrants, especially of those who had gone to Malwa. They had in many cases left one or two members of their families behind and sent them money. No complaints were received that the emigrants were a burden upon

the territories which had received them, and there is no doubt that emigration of this nature is a very desirable safety-valve for the people of Rajputana in a local famine.

81. An attempt was made to draft labourers from the famine-stricken areas to the Punjab canals where a large amount of work was available. The North-Western, Jodhpur-Bikaner, and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administrations agreed to carry the emigrants at a specially reduced rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head per mile with the usual reduction for children. No labourers were willing to take advantage of this scheme in Bikaner, Marwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Karauli. In Alwar, the villagers were said to be suspicious of the State agency to be employed, but from Marwar some labourers emigrated to the canals under an arrangement with private contractors, whereby their railway fares were met in equal proportions by the Darbar and the contractors.

82. There was some immigration on the relief works in the Bharatpur State, the total number of units relieved being 1,82,034 at a cost of Rs. 17,400. The majority of these immigrants came from the Jaipur State.

XI. WATER AND FODDER-SUPPLY AND THE PRESERVATION OF CATTLE.

83. The earliest signs of a fodder scarcity became evident in August 1905 when steps were taken to regulate the emigration of cattle as far as possible. After enquiries as to the places where grazing was available, the Darbars concerned were advised to indicate the following directions to the cattle-owners:—

- (a) From Bikaner, the North-east of Marwar, Kishangarh, and Ajmer-Merwara, cattle to go towards Malwa in Central India.
- (b) From Jaipur, Bundi and Tonk, cattle to go through Kotah and Jhalawar to Bhopal and Narsingarh in Central India.
- (c) From Marwar, south of the Phalodi-Jodhpur Road, cattle to go to Sirohi and the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, in South Rajputana and to the Bombay and the Sindh districts where grazing was available.

84. The Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur Darbars were informed that there was no grazing in the United Provinces except in Oudh, and that either fodder should be imported or the cattle railed through to the sub-montane tracts in those provinces.

85. The passage of cattle to the grazing grounds presented great difficulty. Pasturage was almost entirely absent over the greater portion of the three

routes, and to feed the emigrant cattle, grass depôts were established at convenient distances as follows:—

<i>Towards Malwa.</i>		<i>Towards Bhopal.</i>		<i>Towards South Rajputana, Bombay, and Sindh.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
State or District.	Number of depôts.	State.	Number of depôts.	State.	Number of depôts.	
Marwar ...	11	Jaipur	3	Marwar	* 9	* 5 towards Hilly Tracts. 2 towards Sirohi. 1 towards Bombay. 1 towards Sindh.
Kishangarh	3	Tonk	1			
Ajmer ...	3	Bundi	3			
Mewar ...		Kotah	4			
		Jhalawar	1			

In view of a possible disinclination on the part of the Darbars to incur expenditure on foreign emigrants, it was contemplated to meet the expenditure by a grant from the Indian People's Famine Trust. Eventually, however, no grant was obtained from that source. The expenditure incurred by the Marwar and Kishangarh Darbars was defrayed from their own revenues. The Mewar Darbar offered to facilitate the collection of fodder in their State and placed a sum of Rs. 7,722 (Rs. 10,000 Udaipuri) at the disposal of the Resident, Mewar. The arrangements made here as well as in the Ajmer district devolved on the Local Administration, and may be described in brief.

86. It was estimated that about 5,000 cattle would pass the depôts daily for a month. To assist in the collection of the grass required, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway granted specially reduced rates for the carriage. But grass could with difficulty be obtained and it was suggested that cattle should be assembled at certain railway stations in Ajmer and Kishangarh and railed through, free of cost to the owners, to Chitor in Mewar where grazing was available. The Railway were prepared to carry cattle at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per mile in special train loads. It was, however, subsequently arranged that only weakly cattle or cows with calves should be entrained.

87. The six fodder depôts in Ajmer and Mewar were opened on the 17th September 1905 and were closed by the 15th January 1906. The influx of returning emigrants set in towards the end of March 1906 when the depôts were re-opened till the 15th July 1906. The total expenditure incurred in Ajmer and Mewar was as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure on fodder depôts including establishment charges, etc.,	48,807
Expenditure on railing of cattle including cost of ramps and pens	1,733
Total ...	Rs 50,540.

Of this sum Rs. 42,818 was charged to Imperial revenues and the balance represented the Mewar Darbar's contribution. Two factors contributed to reduce expenditure. The depôts were not started till many cattle had passed through, while the unexpected rainfall of September improved the pasturage, and a large number of cattle-owners were thereby

enabled to follow the by-roads without recourse to the depôts.

88. The depôts on the Bhopal route were less generally used by the emigrants, as the cattle marched on a wide front. A claim for Rs. 787 preferred by the Kotah Darbar in connection with the depôts within their State was met from Imperial funds.

89. On a future occasion when similar arrangements may be required, the question of recovering payment from the emigrants for the fodder supplied at the depôts, should be considered. The experience of the Marwar Darbar shows that there were persons who would not receive the fodder free of cost and were therefore charged a third of its price.

90. A large amount of fodder was imported by the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars for distribution as takkavi to the agriculturists. Private enterprise was not slow in these States. But in spite of all efforts the losses were heavy.

XII.—INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MITIGATION OF DISTRESS.

91. The total mileage of railways in the Province, including the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara, is now 1,576. The importance of the railway, particularly during the periods of famine, cannot be overestimated. The difficulty of obtaining supplies for districts which are distant from the railway is even now very great, owing to the deficiency of cattle for transport in years of famine; but without the Railway it would be practically impossible.

92. Rajputana depends for its irrigation almost entirely upon wells and storage reservoirs. Owing to the conditions which have prevailed of late years, the water-level in the country has gradually fallen and in 1905-06 wells for the most part yielded less than half their former supplies, while many were quite dry. Storage works, too, except perhaps the largest which may have a reserve supply, being dependent on rainfall, fail almost entirely in years of deficient rain, except for patches of bed cultivation; but though they cannot prevent famine the benefit derived from these works in normal years is so great that it undoubtedly helps the people to tide over periods of distress.

93. The States which are best protected by irrigation are Jaipur, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Alwar, Kotah and the Chiefship of Shahpura. But in every State the advantages of constructing irrigation works and storing all the water available is fully recognised; and tank construction is everywhere being developed.

XIII.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE FAMINE CODE; THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS ATTAINED.

94. A Famine Code and a Hand-book of Famine Administration compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., for the use of Native States, were supplied to the various Darbars with translations in Urdu. Although the Code has not been formally adopted by the States in Rajputana, and the provisions of the Hand-book were not invariably followed, nevertheless there is no doubt that both compilations proved of great value to the Darbars as a guide. In regard to systems of work, the deviations from the Famine Code are interesting and deserve a few remarks.

95. The most noticeable was the modified contract system in Bharatpur. It is briefly an expansion of the ordinary Public Works system of contracts, to take in famine labour as well as ordinary labour. The contractor is bound to take all labour that applies, receiving in return a proportionally higher rate for the work done; the rate to be paid to the labourers is fixed by the State Engineer for each work, according to the usual considerations on a famine relief work. A minimum wage is also fixed, but tasks are unlimited. The greater number of dependants are given light work by the contractor; but those who are absolutely unfit for work are separately relieved by State agency.

96. The system requires for its success two essential features:—

- (i) strict supervision.
- (ii) a body of contractors attached to the State Public Works.

Happily both these conditions existed in Bharatpur. Besides the superior officers of the Public Works Department, the Railway officers undertook to report cases in which any contractor rejected applicants for work, or shirked his responsibilities in employing and paying famine labour. The Tehsildars and revenue officials were also instructed to make searching enquiries in villages to bring to light any cases where applicants for labour had been turned away. There is no doubt that the plan worked most successfully in Bharatpur, and the Famine Commissioner (Mr. Dobbs) after inspecting the works, reported favourably on the system. Much credit is due to Mr. Judd for the results obtained.

97. It is claimed for the system that it avoids the employment of large temporary, perhaps unreliable, famine establishments; and that it reduces the number of dependants to a minimum; while it is to the interest of the contractor, as it is not to the interest of famine officials, to secure a really good outturn of work. These claims appear to be justified. The results cannot be judged by the ordinary tests of famine labour. The Bharatpur departmental relief works, managed on this system, relieved 23,50,411 units at a cost of Rs. 3,70,889, that is to say, 6·4 units per rupee. This appears small, compared to British India standards of relief, but it has to be remembered that tasks were not limited and that the expenditure probably represents work approaching an actual equivalent value. The State for instance received a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 on account of works of this kind done on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and this it is believed covered the cost of their "modified contracts" on the construction of the line. Moreover, the item of Rs. 3,70,889 above includes cost of masonry and all other charges. Where the necessary conditions prevail, the adoption of this system, in time of famine, can safely be recommended.

98. In Jaipur, a somewhat similar attempt was made to meet the situation giving elasticity to the ordinary system of the Public Works Department. In this case, however, a fixed daily wage was paid direct to the labourers for a fixed minimum task. The wage was not altered, unless the rate of grain arose above 8 seers to the rupee, a contingency which can scarcely have arisen. Dependants were not relieved. The remarks on this system at paragraphs 77-80 of the Jaipur Famine Report will be read with interest. It is claimed for the system that it is simple, that it does not destroy the stimulus to work and that while "not straining after an absolute minimum subsistence," it checks dishonesty and gives better results in actual outturn of work than famine labour under the Code.

99. Its chief merit seems to lie in its simplicity. A system which retains a fixed task with a wage that is practically not a famine wage and that treats alike the man who has a large number of dependants and the man who has none, can scarcely be regarded as economical. It appears from the report (Appendices H. and J.) that 1,795,833 units were relieved on these special departmental works at a cost of Rs. 3,04,916, or nearly 5.9 per rupee. Whether this is an adequate result depends on the nature of the work done; and with a task and a fixed wage, which are the badge of famine labour, there is some room for doubt. That much valuable work was accomplished in Jaipur, there can be no doubt; but it is less certain than in the case of Bharatpur that it represented full value for the money paid.

100. There is much force in the remark that the Code presupposes debility in the labourer. If the programme for relief and the machinery to put it in motion are all ready beforehand—in short, if a famine can be taken in time, and is within manageable dimensions, the mass of the people can be taken on to works and maintained in good condition. But they need not be paid the full working wage of ordinary labour; they will come for less. On the other hand, if a famine wage only is offered, they will wait until they are too weak to do any useful work—with the usual results of feeble famine labour. From the point of view that it is better to keep one's people in good condition, and take from them really valuable labour, there is something to be said for the policy adopted in Jaipur. But the fact that numerous weakly people had to be relieved on other lighter kinds of work and in poor-houses points to the conclusion that a fixed task and a fixed wage, regardless of the number of dependants, is unsatisfactory.

101. In Mewar, an original system of relief was introduced by Mr. Wakefield, the Famine Officer, *viz.*, unlimited piece-work with wages correlated to the famine scale. Mr. Hill is quite correct in saying that it was well suited to the circumstances which had to be met, but the famine was at no time so severe in North Mewar as in Jaipur and the Eastern States. Whether it could be introduced in a really severe famine would again depend on taking the famine in time, and on having all arrangements ready, especially strong establishments for supervision, and for prompt allotment and measurement of work. With these safe-guards, the system would have much to recommend it, the good work obtained and the elimination of dependants being both attractive features, the absence of which disfigures ordinary relief works in India.

102. In Appendix II attached to Part II of this Review, figures have been brought together to compare the intensity of this famine with those of 1899-1900 and 1901-1902. It was not of course to be compared in any way with the former, thanks to the fortunate rainfall in September, and the limited area over which its effect was felt. This area was even smaller than in 1901-1902, but the population affected was much more than double the number affected by that famine. Consequently the expenditure on relief and the number of units relieved were much larger, being Rs. 14,76,000 and 12,714,000 against Rs. 8,40,000 and 8,934,000, respectively. Prices ruled much higher than in 1901-1902. The units relieved in Native States averaged 8 to the rupee, including all incidental

costs. This figure may appear to indicate a high cost, compared with British India standards, and even compares unfavourably with the incidence of cost shown in 1899-1900 and 1901-1902. But it has to be remembered that the figure for expenditure includes much masonry work, and that the comparison with previous years is vitiated by the introduction of the special systems of famine relief work in Bharatpur and Mewar, referred to above. It will be seen by a reference to the statement at the beginning of section VI above (paragraph 61) that these two States with Jaipur are largely responsible for the high incidence of cost; yet there is no doubt whatever that the cheapest work done in Rajputana during the famine was done in these States. An effort is being made to obtain fairly accurate figures as to the normal value of the work done. Alwar, Dholpur and Marwar, where relief was administered on the ordinary lines, show excellent results in respect of incidence of cost, the former's figures being as good as those for Ajmer-Merwara.

103. The case of Karauli requires special mention. It is very difficult to gather from the Karauli Famine Report the correct figures of units relieved, but it is clear that the figures which led to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of Foreign Department letter No. 337-I.A., dated 25th January 1907, were inaccurate. Appendix II of the Report shows a total of 1,526,551 units relieved, but this includes nothing before the 1st January 1906. The figure for relief workers on departmental and village works is 11,09,339, but Appendix VIII-A, prepared by Mr. Dady shows 1,165,216 workers relieved on departmental works only after his arrival, and it has been ascertained that 110,761 units were relieved before that date. The figures in the statement at Section VI above are believed to be approximately correct though probably below the mark, as they do not include dependants relieved before 1st January. The items mentioned at Chapter VI, paragraph 3 of the Karauli Famine Report, for taccavi and importation of fodder, have been deducted from the total expenditure. The result is that the number of units relieved for every rupee of direct expenditure was 12. But heavy charges for establishment and incidental expenditure reduced the all-round incidence to 9 units per rupee. This was no doubt partly due to the necessity of picking up establishment hurriedly and of purchasing everything which was required for the initiation of public works; the State being absolutely destitute of all such requirements. It seems probable also that the cost of masonry has been included in the Public Works expenditure. I am of opinion that on the whole the Karauli famine administration emerges from this trial with credit. The comparison which has been instituted with results which can be obtained in British India is of course beside the point. The State was wanting in all those accessories which render smooth the path of an officer combating famine in a well administered district; it was ill-organized, ill-equipped, ill-managed. Captain Drummond arrived late, and did the best that was possible with the material available, and with the monetary assistance which the Government of India kindly afforded to the State. The essential fact is that he brought the people through without loss of life; and even the criticism on the apparent expense seems to be undeserved.

104. The Darbars of the States affected have without exception shown a very liberal and enlightened spirit in the matter of indirect relief, the total amount of revenue suspended or remitted amounting to over Rs. 35 lacs and the sums given out in loans and advances to agriculturists to Rs. 9,35,099; these figures being respectively nearly half and two-fifths of the corresponding figures in the much more severe famine of 1899-1900. The Marwar and Bharatpur Darbars were perhaps conspicuous for their prompt and far-seeing policy in this matter. These remarks apply not only to the States actually affected, but to some others, such as Kotah where considerable anxiety was felt, and an attitude of watchful care maintained. Although actual relief measures were not necessary in Kotah, large suspensions of revenue were granted. This, with the large programme of Railway and Public Works available and the opening of the grain reserves, was found to be eventually sufficient to meet the situation.

105. Generally, the keenness and anxiety displayed by the Darbars to afford all due relief to their subjects, and the adequacy of the measures adopted by each to that end were deserving of the highest praise ; while any advice or suggestion which the Famine Commissioner or the Agent to the Governor-General or his officers might have occasion to offer, has been always courteously received and almost invariably followed.

APPENDIX I.

Showing Rainfall from June to December 1905 at the Head-quarters of States.

	JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		ANNUAL.	
	No. of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	No. of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Bikaner ...	1	0.24	1.65	2	0.40	3.20	...	...	3.14	3	1.68	1.08	0.05	0.33	3.40	10.47
Marwar ...	1	0.60	1.36	3	1.07	3.75	...	...	4.90	4	1.02	2.16	...	0.43	3.40	13.25
Jaisalmer...	...	...	0.79	...	0.06	2.28	...	...	2.19	2	2.68	0.60	0.23	0.13	3.63	7.18
Sirohi ...	...	...	3.39	4	5.43	7.56	1	1.26	5.78	6	4.87	3.61	...	0.42	11.56	22.83
Mewar ...	3	1.63	3.58	10	10.59	7.39	1	0.51	7.42	2	4.47	5.70	...	0.72	17.43	25.67
Hilly Tracts.	2	0.76	4.68	15	13.24	8.84	...	0.12	7.99	2	3.79	4.59	...	0.75	18.25	27.00
Dungarpur,	1	1.90	...	13	14.02	...	1	0.22	...	3	4.47	...	...	...	20.61	...
Banswara ...	2	1.46	6.19	11	11.52	11.30	3	1.83	12.19	7	5.80	7.83	...	1.25	20.70	...
Partabgarh,	2	1.43	5.72	13	11.44	11.27	4	1.10	11.16	4	2.19	5.28	...	1.15	17.08	...
Shahpura...	1	0.21	3.45	9	3.36	7.29	3	1.89	7.56	5	1.67	4.47	...	0.76	7.76	16.20
Tonk ...	1	0.38	2.83	4	2.23	9.04	2	0.33	9.10	6	2.95	3.10	...	0.78	6.64	16.66
Bundi ...	1	0.88	...	6	4.60	...	4	1.51	...	6	4.40	...	...	...	12.47	...
Kotah ...	1	0.10	3.94	6	2.30	9.59	3	0.88	9.59	6	2.67	4.40	...	0.78	6.74	29.10
Jhalawar ...	3	2.17	5.38	6	5.41	14.06	5	2.93	10.21	5	4.69	5.70	...	1.21	16.35	37.40
Jaipur ...	1	0.37	2.97	2	0.40	8.90	1	0.86	7.43	5	2.03	3.21	...	0.72	4.73	24.10
Kishangarh	...	0.25	...	...	0.13	...	...	0.80	...	...	2.08	...	...	...	3.26	...
Alwar ...	1	0.12	3.43	6	3.32	9.35	5	1.82	9.10	5	2.38	4.80	0.07	1.33	10.15	29.61
Bharatpur,	2	0.47	2.49	5	5.10	8.82	2	0.45	8.19	3	2.75	4.32	0.11	0.69	11.08	43.25
Karauli ...	2	0.48	3.85	6	2.77	9.40	4	1.20	9.52	3	2.07	4.44	...	0.55	7.15	29.65
Dholpur ...	1	0.48	3.59	6	6.10	8.81	2	1.54	9.66	6	3.84	5.71	...	0.69	13.42	...

APPENDIX II.

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Native States.

WEEK ENDING	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village &c. and other relief.	Total	
4th November 1905	1,815	441	2,256	877	1,012	1,919	4,205
11th " "	1,801	673	2,482	876	1,013	1,899	4,371
18th " "	1,712	650	2,363	881	1,013	1,891	4,256
25th " "	1,997	721	2,721	581	316	897	3,618
2nd December	2,373	639	3,012	667	335	1,002	4,014
9th " "	2,535	598	3,133	658	317	1,005	4,138
16th " "	2,897	714	3,611	673	355	1,028	4,639
23rd " "	4,575	820	5,401	693	2,372	3,061	8,463
30th " "	5,022	867	6,889	727	2,500	3,227	9,116
6th January 1906	9,378	923	10,301	1,389	3,001	4,390	14,691
13th " "	7,490	991	8,481	1,411	2,807	4,218	12,702
20th " "	14,865	1,315	17,210	1,315	2,757	4,072	21,282
27th " "	16,760	3,506	20,266	1,301	2,959	4,263	24,529
3rd February	19,816	3,977	23,793	1,480	3,267	4,747	28,540
10th " "	22,016	3,527	25,543	1,386	3,513	4,899	30,442
17th " "	23,907	3,700	27,613	1,631	3,767	5,398	33,011
24th " "	23,316	3,797	27,113	1,711	3,774	5,485	32,628
3rd March	20,251	4,464	24,715	1,723	3,762	5,485	30,200
10th " "	27,152	5,390	32,542	1,754	3,682	5,436	37,978
17th " "	25,393	5,801	31,197	1,725	3,553	5,278	36,475
24th " "	37,966	5,739	43,705	2,411	3,714	6,125	49,830
31st " "	42,719	6,373	49,092	1,896	4,162	6,058	55,150
7th April	39,833	6,118	45,951	2,122	4,261	6,383	52,334
14th " "	46,919	6,861	53,780	2,102	4,177	6,279	60,059
21st " "	47,022	7,598	54,620	1,964	4,289	6,253	60,873
28th " "	46,611	6,481	53,092	2,200	4,903	7,103	60,195
5th May	48,258	6,672	54,930	2,205	4,774	6,979	61,909
12th " "	48,702	6,569	55,271	2,179	5,023	7,202	62,473
19th " "	42,516	6,523	49,039	2,269	5,981	8,250	57,289
26th " "	45,742	5,617	51,359	2,307	5,129	7,436	58,795
2nd June	47,634	5,471	53,105	2,393	5,361	7,754	60,859
9th " "	47,819	6,091	53,910	2,329	5,974	8,303	62,213
16th " "	48,183	6,138	54,321	2,421	6,229	8,650	62,971
23rd " "	44,018	6,147	50,165	2,516	5,662	8,208	58,373
30th " "	38,816	5,021	43,837	2,379	5,769	8,148	52,005

APPENDIX II. (Continued).

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Native States.

WEEK ENDING.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poorrhouses. or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
7th July 1906 .	23,081	3,869	32,453	2,195	5,513	7,738	40,191
14th " " .	21,997	2,782	21,783	1,835	5,687	7,472	32,261
21st " " .	21,121	2,097	22,218	1,229	5,423	6,655	29,873
28th " " .	14,508	2,011	16,549	1,343	5,332	6,675	23,224
4th August " .	15,747	1,910	17,657	1,211	5,057	6,268	23,925
11th " " .	13,954	1,797	15,761	963	4,006	5,969	21,710
18th " " .	11,411	1,397	12,838	913	4,563	5,476	18,314
25th " " .	7,250	578	7,828	801	3,996	4,797	12,625
1st September " .	7,160	378	7,538	652	1,345	1,997	9,535
8th " " .	7,014	262	7,276	389	1,162	1,550	8,826
15th " " .	1,615	200	1,815	377	1,004	1,381	3,196
22nd " " .	862	...	362	312	946	1,258	1,620
29th " " .	...	...	...	86	822	903	903

APPENDIX III.

Showing the cheapest price of food-grains per rupee during selected weeks in 1905-06.

	15TH SEPTEMBER 1905.		15TH NOVEMBER 1905.		15TH FEBRUARY 1906.		15TH MAY 1906.		15TH SEPTEMBER 1906.		15TH NOVEMBER 1906.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
Bikaner ...	13 8	22 0	14 0	22 0	13 0	25 0	14 0	21 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	22 0
Marwar ...	12 12	16 0	15 0	19 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	18 12	19 0
Jaisalmer	11 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	15 0	11 4	14 0	12 4	11 0	13 0	14 0
Sirohi ...	13 0	17 0	13 8	17 0	10 8	19 0	11 8	19 0	12 4	17 0	15 0	17 0
Mewar ...	14 8	24 0	14 8	24 0	11 4	24 0	12 0	21 0	14 8	24 0	19 0	24 0
Hilly Tracts	15 0	21 0	21 4	21 0	11 4	25 0	11 12	24 0	20 8	21 0	30 4	21 0
Dungarpur	18 0	30 0	22 0	30 0	13 12	33 0	11 4	29 0	17 0	30 0	24 0	30 0
Banswara	24 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	34 0	13 8	33 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0
Partabgarh	27 12	25 0	30 0	35 0	16 12	35 0	17 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	35 0
Shahpura	13 0	22 0	15 0	22 0	12 8	23 0	12 8	22 0	13 4	22 0	21 0	22 0
Tonk ...	14 0	23 0	11 0	23 0	9 12	19 0	12 4	19 0	14 12	18 0	18 0	23 0
Bundi ...	30 0	31 0	24 0	31 0	24 0	33 0	24 4	29 0	24 4	31 0	34 0	31 0
Kotah ...	18 0	26 0	13 8	26 0	12 0	29 0	12 8	25 0	13 12	26 0	18 8	26 0
Jhalawar	16 4	20 0	16 0	20 0	12 12	22 0	13 12	19 0	16 4	20 0	19 0	20 0
Jaipur ...	14 12	...	15 0	...	12 4	...	12 12	...	18 4	...	23 0	...
Kishangarh	17 0	21 0	13 8	23 0	11 8	23 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	17 8	23 0
Alwar ...	14 8	23 0	14 0	22 0	12 0	22 0	14 4	21 0	17 0	23 0	17 12	22 0
Bharatpur	13 4	21 0	13 8	24 0	11 4	26 0	14 0	22 0	15 12	21 0	14 4	24 0
Karauli ...	13 0	22 0	12 8	22 0	9 12	23 0	11 4	21 0	15 4	22 0	25 0	22 0
Dholpur ...	15 0	20 0	14 0	19 0	11 12	23 0	11 4	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	19 0
Ajmer ...	14 0	19 0	15 0	22 0	11 0	21 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	18 4	19 0

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the net Imports and Exports of Food-grains by Railway in maunds.

Imports shown by —
Exports " +

	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.
Bikaner ...	-1,09,645	-1,06,658	-20,736	-38,547	-95,108	-98,258	-50,910	-55,433	-28,352	-47,075	-1,80,987	-1,21,657	-53,273	-23,037
Marwar ...	-2,44,078	-2,24,859	-1,56,352	-2,00,030	-3,14,003	-2,91,318	-3,09,997	-2,29,276	-1,30,483	-2,24,657	-2,37,532	-2,77,462	-2,50,449	-29,705
Sirohi ...	-19,282	-14,000	+2,022	-1,627	-1,885	-5,403	-3,446	-5,403	-9,133	-16,629	-17,611	-10,709	-7,758	-3,030
Mewar ...	-5,504	-5,934	-20,333	-27,278	-42,087	-40,173	-30,525	-14,017	-12,324	-56,062	-99,015	-32,736	-23,447	-23,542
Tonk ...	+8,289	+5,105	+2,817	+7,067	+4,868	+631	+3,320	+3,386	+1,580	+7,033	+3,899	+1,569	+4,500	+1,081
Kotah ...	+33,289	+34,912	+18,10	-4,052	-4,427	-3,226	-11,832	-7,490	-1,059	-8,314	-1,944	-3,707	-628	-3,391
Jainpur ...	-1,75,133	-3,29,965	-1,16,283	-2,20,697	-2,17,250	-3,29,344	-1,09,631	-91,196	-1,22,769	-1,02,976	-37,223	-60,654	-69,274	-29,074
Kishangarh ...	-12,341	-13,004	-12,413	-37,580	-9,031	-3,332	-16,293	-13,323	-6,613	-14,557	-39,169	-15,894	-5,729	-138
Alwar ...	-84,026	-2,29,252	-49,674	-58,523	-51,156	-47,787	-23,324	-35,178	-15,679	-47,526	-32,332	-56,291	-10,994	-7,107
Bharatpur ...	-5,202	-1,18,485	-16,055	-20,555	-34,702	-11,043	-64,590	-29,938	-10,960	-22,552	-24,180	-25,315	-10,746	-8,724
Dholpur ...	-12,936	-3,335	-3,962	-10,000	-20,130	-45,140	-63,000	-20,914	-4,905	-16,670	-32,041	-20,684	-7,339	-3,003
Ajmer ...	-82,881	-86,201	-74,197	-7,49,563	-71,806	-60,123	-1,28,975	-15,908	-34,939	-1,46,352	-1,18,720	-83,318	-77,571	-40,663
Merwar ...	-61,561	-52,672	-34,183	-54,180	-30,025	-15,113	-72,397	-31,258	-6,987	-1,46,929	-61,272	-11,567	-9,444	+2,499
Total ...	-7,71,611	-11,75,318	-5,47,609	-14,25,165	-8,47,321	-9,93,119	-3,82,702	-5,76,013	-3,82,573	-8,45,246	-10,00,727	-7,21,455	-5,22,153	-1,59,734

PART II.—AJMER-MERWARA.

AJMER-MERWARA.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

106. Situated in the midst of Native States, the British districts of Ajmer-Merwara have experienced vicissitudes of season very similar to those which are described in Part I of this Review. The two districts contain an area of 2,711 square miles, each tract with its own physical characteristics. The greater part of the Ajmer district is an open plain and the soil in parts is very sandy, while in Merwara hilly country is the rule and cultivation can only be carried on in the valleys and on the slopes of hills.

107. In both districts the rainfall is precarious and partial. Agriculturists form the greater part of the population. The Census of 1901 when the total population was reckoned at 476,912, showed a decrease of 12·0 per

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Ajmer	... 2,070	... 367,453
Merwara	... 641	... 109,459
TOTAL	... 2,711	... 476,912

cent. in Ajmer and of 8·7 per cent. in Merwara on the figures of 1891. The deficiency of rainfall in 1898-1899 necessitating relief measures in Merwara, was followed by the great famine of 1899-1900 in both districts. The total number of units relieved was 37,991,000 at a direct expenditure of Rs. 35,16,000, but the decrease of the population noted above was nevertheless, undoubtedly due to this famine and its after effects. Allowing due margin for immigrants from the Native States who were relieved in Ajmer-Merwara, it was clear from these figures that many favourable seasons would be required before the districts could recover their normal economic condition. But in 1901-1902 another famine supervened in Merwara and scarcity in Ajmer. In the former district a total number of 3,425,000 units was relieved at a cost of about Rs. 2,25,000; in the Ajmer district test-works showed that there was no need for direct relief under the Famine Code.

108. As might be expected the people are encumbered by a heavy amount of debt, and in Ajmer the *Istimrardars* are, with few exceptions, as poor, comparatively speaking, as their tenants. The population was therefore in poor condition to withstand the further recent distress, while the prompt measures of famine relief, which have unfortunately been a frequent necessity of late, have undoubtedly demoralised and impaired their self-reliance, especially in Merwara, where the people do not resort to the expedient of emigration in times of stress, though it is the recognised practice in the surrounding Native States.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE.

109. On the present occasion the distress commenced with the severe frosts of 1905. The *rabi* area had already been restricted, by the insufficiency of rain during the monsoon of 1904, to about half the normal in Ajmer and Beawar, and a little more than half in Todgarh. Of this area, only about two-thirds in Ajmer, and one-fourth in Beawar and Todgarh survived the frosts; and in consequence test-works had to be opened in Merwara on the 24th April 1905. Later there was practically no monsoon and the average rain registered up to the end of August was 3·17 inches in Ajmer and 2·70 inches in Merwara. The Ajmer district followed with test-works on the 18th August. In spite of the fact that the test was rigidly applied, the numbers in Merwara rose to 9,628 by the 1st September, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner

the test-works in Merwara were converted into regular relief works. The situation was improved by the rainfall of September, which averaged about 5 inches in Merwara, and though great hopes were entertained from this rain and *kharij* sowings were renewed, the absence of any further useful fall prevented these crops coming to maturity, and the Commissioner eventually reported that the situation had been but little improved. The Ajmer district was less favoured by rain, while some damage was caused by locusts to the later sown *kharij* crops. The numbers on the test-works in this district reached 2,016 on the 21st October 1905, and the existence of famine was formally declared with effect from the 22nd idem.

PROGRESS OF FAMINE.

110. The progress of the famine is shown by the relief figures in Appendix I to this Part. A diagram is also appended showing the numbers relieved and the prices as compared with the figures of 1901-02. In the first week of October 1905, the numbers in Merwara were 15,435. As spring sowings were then commenced there was a gradual decrease till the second week of November when the numbers stood at 12,101. With the completion of sowings the people returned to the works in increasing numbers till a total of 29,810 persons on works and gratuitous relief was reached during the week ending on the 3rd March. A slight fall then occurred owing to the commencement of harvest operations and possibly to the occurrence of the Moharram and Holi festivals. Steps were then taken to make the conditions of famine labour still more stringent by a re-arrangement of the works so as to concentrate labour on two or three projects only, and by a general enhancement of the labourer's task; the combined result of which was further to reduce the numbers to 21,012 at the end of April. In spite of the severe tests thus imposed, a steady increase in the numbers attending the works occurred from the hot-weather till the setting in of the rains, bringing the total to 27,202 on the 30th June.

111. In the Ajmer district the numbers which in the last week of October 1905 were 3,419 rose rapidly to 19,458 on the 23rd December. The upward tendency was then arrested between the 30th December and 20th January by the closure of works in the vicinity of Ajmer and Nasirabad which appeared to be attracting a number of people who were not in real need of relief. But a steady rise occurred again, and during the week ending on the 3rd March there were 26,836 persons on works and gratuitous relief. Sanction was by this time received from the Government of India to conditions enabling certain irrigation projects in the Istimrari area to be opened as relief works and the famine programme to be re-arranged. This, in addition to giving works of utility for execution, obliged the labourers to leave their homes for work, and it is to be regretted that this re-arrangement was not possible much earlier, as the works which had to be taken up at first afforded too many convenient centres for relief. The result was a reduction of the numbers to 8,957 at the end of April; but as in Merwara, the numbers rose with the advance of the hot weather, though they did not exceed 13,939—the figure returned for the week ending on the 30th June.

CLOSURE OF RELIEF.

112. The month of July opened with very heavy rain in the Ajmer district, causing considerable damage to many tank embankments in the Istimrari area. There was a rapid fall in the numbers on relief works, as agricultural operations were generally resumed, and a few works were closed during the second week of the month while the task was enhanced on the other works. At the end of the month there was only one work open in the district, which was situated in the Gangwana Circle where the rainfall had been less favourable, and, where the distress had been greatest.

113. The situation in Merwara was also greatly improved, but as the district had suffered severely by successive bad years, the labourers clung to the works somewhat longer.

114. In both districts the first three weeks of August were marked by a temporary cessation of the monsoon. In Ajmer, however, the agricultural operations did not suffer to the same extent as in Merwara. Happily, rain began again about the 22nd August. The payment of a rest day wage was then discontinued on all the relief works, and the closure of works was carried out on the 15th September 1906 in Ajmer and Beawar while the works in Todgarh were gradually closed by the 30th September.

RELIEF MEASURES.

115. The relief measures consisted of Public Works with cash doles to dependants and gratuitous relief in the villages. No Civil Agency works were started. There is little scope for such works in the Ajmer district, and the convenient situation of the departmental works in Merwara rendered them unnecessary in that district. Village relief, in addition to the departmental works, met all the needs of the situation, and it is satisfactory that owing to relief being afforded in these ways in good time, no poor-houses or kitchens were needed. To a very small extent, however, the hospitals attached to the works in Merwara appear to have served the purposes of kitchens.

COST AND STATISTICS OF RELIEF.

116. The cost and statistics of relief are shown in the following statement.

	Expenditure on direct relief.	Number of units relieved.	PROPORTIONS.			Units relieved per rupee.	Incidental charges.	Total Expenditure.
			Men.	Women.	Children.			
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>AJMER.</i>								
Workers ...	2,13,560	2,977,554	25.0	62.0	13.0	14	1,02,655	3,16,215
Dependants ...	43,414	969,943	0.5	0.9	98.6	22	...	43,414
Village relief ...	12,725	280,038	27.0	50.0	23.0	23	...	12,725
Casual relief ...	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	7
Establishment, contingencies, etc., in the Civil Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,178	11,178
Emigration depots for Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,463	32,463
TOTAL ...	2,69,706	4,227,572	...	...	...	16	1,46,296	4,16,002
<i>MERWARA.</i>								
Workers ...	2,89,422	5,324,417	35.0	46.0	19.0	18	1,56,260	4,45,682
Dependants ...	70,487	1,323,054	0.5	2.0	97.2	18	...	70,487
Village relief ...	42,256	1,052,597	18.0	45.0	37.0	24	...	42,256
Casual relief ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	1
Establishment, contingencies, etc., in the Civil Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,833	6,833
TOTAL ...	4,02,166	7,700,083	...	...	...	19	1,63,093	5,65,259
Charges inseparable between Ajmer and Merwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,833	15,833
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,71,872	11,927,655	...	...	...	17	3,25,212	9,97,094

117. The figures of expenditure as given above for the Public Works Department have been furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in supersession of those given in the Commissioner's Final Famine Report. The whole of the expenditure was met from Imperial funds, as the District Board was not in a position to contribute any portion of it. Against the expenditure of Rs. 3,16,215 shown on account of Public Works in the Ajmer dis-

trict, must be set off a sum of Rs. 28,892 which will be recovered from the following estates as part of the cost of the irrigation works undertaken :—

		Rs.
Sarana Estate	...	4,633
Mangliawas Estate	...	8,355
Pisangan Estate	...	5,010
Masuda Estate	...	9,898
Sathana Estate	...	96
TOTAL		28,892

118. The total expenditure debited to "33 Famine Relief" will then amount to Rs. 9,68,202. The following table shows the works executed by famine labour:—

	NUMBER OF WORKS.			TOTAL.		COST.	
	Irrigation	Roads	Ballast for Railway.	Major	Minor	Actual.	Normal
Ajmer ...	14	12	1	27	...	Rs. 3,16,215	Rs. 1,99,580
Merwara ...	13	11	...	18	6	4,45,682	2,77,495
Total ...	27	23	1	45	6	7,61,897	4,77,075

INDIRECT RELIEF.

119. The following table shows the amount of indirect relief:—

	LAND REVENUE.			ADVANCES UNDER			Other advances.
	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Total.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer ...	1,98,558	48,774	2,47,332	30,360	85,282	1,15,648	20,513
Merwara ...	1,98,196	..	1,98,196	90,569	41,200	1,31,769	...
Total ...	3,96,754	48,774	4,45,528	1,20,935	1,26,482	2,47,417	20,513

120. As the people have been brought through this period of famine in fairly good condition, it is hoped that most of the land-revenue suspended will be recovered in due course. The "other advances" refer to the distribution of grass to cattle-owners, the price of which will be recovered from them in the same manner as interest-free takkavi.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

121. The Istimrardars spent a sum of Rs. 17,258 on relief works for their tenants, the number of units relieved being 2,01,396. A Charitable Relief Committee was organised in Ajmer, which collected the substantial sum of Rs. 33,781 from public subscriptions. Similar subscriptions in Merwara amounted to Rs. 8,115.

PRICES, CRIME and MORTALITY.

122. Prices ruled very high but their effect on crime was inappreciable. The chart attached shows that from August 1905 to September 1906, i.e. for 13 months, prices were considerably above the highest point touched in the famine of 1902. Public health remained from fair to good. No deaths from starvation were reported. There was very little immigration from the surrounding States, and thanks to this and the timely organisation of relief, mortality was about normal.

WORKING OF THE FAMINE CODE.

123. The relief operations were carried out in strict accordance with the Draft Famine Code which follows largely the prescriptions of the Famine Code of the United Provinces. A few minor modifications which experience has shown to be required by the local conditions, will be made in the final issue of the Code. But the working of the Code was attended with no difficulties. The impossibility of observing the ordinary finance rules was, however, felt when the necessity for re-opening the emigration depôts which have been referred to in Part I, arose suddenly towards the end of March 1906 owing to earlier return of emigrant cattle than was expected. On this occasion certain money which would have lapsed on the 31st March was drawn in advance from the Treasury, as the ordinary procedure of a fresh application to the Government of India would have entailed delay.

GENERAL REMARKS.

124. The highest number on relief in the larger district of Ajmer was less than in Merwara by about 3,000 while the disproportion was still more noticeable in the later months of the famine; this is partly due to a large number of the population having emigrated with their cattle from Ajmer to Malwa; to three-fifths of the district belonging to the Istimrardars; and to the population itself which includes Jats, having been better prepared to resist distress than the Mers, while in the last stages the local character of the rainfall, which was very strongly marked in the Todgarh Tahsil, kept the labour on the works to the very end.

125. Nevertheless, all other reasons apart, there is no doubt that the people of Merwara have no shame about coming on to famine relief. Every visit which was paid by the Superintending Engineer or myself to this district resulted in the application of more severe tests. Tasks were increased; severe distance tests were imposed; every expedient for making relief thoroughly unpalatable was tried. That the tests were strict is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the average number of worker units relieved per rupee for the whole period of the famine worked out to the large figure of 18.4, which would be a reasonable average for dependants and which was in fact only a fraction higher than the incidence for dependants in the same district. Yet the people came on to the works in increasing numbers, and at the end of June when all these tests were in full force, there was still a quarter of the whole population of the district on the relief works. There is little doubt that many of those

people had they not been on relief works would have died; but it is also probable that many of them would have survived quite comfortably without the relief works.

126. This tendency on the part of the people and the increasing difficulty of finding suitable projects for relief labour in Merwara make it imperative to consider what line should be adopted in the next famine. It was difficult to foretell in September what the course of affairs was going to be; when the works were converted into relief works there was every prospect of a famine surpassing in intensity that of 1899-1900. The reports received after the September rainfall did not anticipate that there would be much alleviation in the situation; the people were depressed and in bad case owing to a series of bad years; the population had suffered very serious diminution in the famine of 1899-1900; it was important on economical as well as moral grounds to bring them through the coming famine with the least possible mortality. The test-works had filled rapidly. All the circumstances pointed to the existence of a condition of real famine, and famine was accordingly declared. But nevertheless I think with the experience now gained that unless there is a famine of wide extent and great intensity, famine should not be declared in Merwara. In a local famine, the ordinary programme of Public Works should be extended as much as possible, and a thorough system of village relief should be organised. For the rest, the condition of things should be treated as "scarcity" only and dependants should not be relieved on works. I have little doubt that with an adequate system of village relief and village inspection, which can easily be arranged for in Merwara, this system would meet all needs and would teach the people the lesson of self-dependence.

127. As regards Ajmer, the case should be declared one of famine or scarcity according to circumstances; but suitable distance tests should be imposed. This will be possible, now that works will be available in the Istimrari areas.

128. The people of both districts have, however, been brought through this famine in very good health, and with one or two good seasons the agriculturists should be once again in a fairly prosperous condition, and able to repay to Government the large sums of revenue recently suspended.

129. I have to bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent work done in connection with the famine by the following Officers:—

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, who besides the duties of Famine Secretary, which he carried on in addition to his own, found time to do much valuable inspection work.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E., who as First Assistant and subsequently Famine Commissioner was invaluable in the earlier stages of the famine.

Major L. Impey, I.A., who succeeded Mr. Dobbs as Famine Commissioner in January and held the post till April. He then took charge of one of the Agencies where the famine was most severe, *viz.*, the Eastern Rajputana States, where he continued to do useful work in the same direction.

Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A., whose work in the Karauli State has been alluded to above.

Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., whose organization of the arrangements in Ajmer was very successful.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Pershad, C. I. E.

Rai Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lall, C. I. E.

Pandit Girdhari Lall.

These three Officers showed much zeal and judgment in the famine administration in Marwar, Kishangarh and Bharatpur, respectively.

130. Among Public Works Officers, I should like to mention specially the energy and ability of Mr. Judd in Bharatpur, Mr. Stotherd in Jaipur and Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, Executive Engineer of the Ajmer Provincial Division.

131. The Famine Secretary has also brought to notice the excellent work done by Mr. J. F. Vaz, in charge of the Head-quarters Famine Office.

E. G. COLVIN,

*Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*

MOUNT ABU,

The 9th May 1907.

APPENDIX I TO PART II.

Showing weekly numbers on famine relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING	DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
9th September 1905	Merwara.	11,830	1,167	12,997	..	..	..	12,997
16th " "		8,308	1,072	10,280	..	..	..	10,280
23rd " "		9,500	2,412	11,912	..	..	..	11,912
30th " "		10,677	3,231	13,911	..	803	803	14,714
7th October "		10,688	3,416	14,104	..	1,331	1,331	15,435
14th " "		9,871	3,503	13,374	..	1,111	1,111	14,485
21st " "		9,179	2,978	12,157	..	1,226	1,226	13,383
28th " "	Ajmer	2,596	823	3,419	..	..	..	3,419
	Merwara	8,418	2,759	11,172	..	1,288	1,288	12,460
	Total	11,009	3,582	14,591	..	1,288	1,288	15,879
4th November "	Ajmer	3,335	1,278	4,613	..	521	521	5,134
	Merwara	7,897	2,603	10,500	..	1,322	1,322	11,822
	Total	11,232	3,881	15,113	..	1,843	1,843	16,956
11th " "	Ajmer	5,431	2,121	7,552	..	818	818	8,400
	Merwara	8,009	2,685	10,694	..	1,407	1,407	12,101
	Total	13,440	4,806	18,246	..	2,255	2,255	20,501
18th " "	Ajmer	6,777	2,614	9,421	..	977	977	10,398
	Merwara	8,639	2,951	11,593	..	1,483	1,483	13,076
	Total	15,416	5,565	21,011	..	2,460	2,460	23,474
25th " "	Ajmer	8,202	3,067	11,269	..	884	884	12,153
	Merwara	9,023	3,078	12,101	..	1,587	1,587	13,688
	Total	17,225	6,145	23,370	..	2,471	2,471	25,841
2nd December "	Ajmer	9,506	3,566	13,072	..	1,073	1,073	14,145
	Merwara	9,520	3,281	12,801	..	1,712	1,712	14,513
	Total	19,026	6,847	25,873	..	2,785	2,785	28,658
9th " "	Ajmer	11,036	4,208	15,242	..	1,096	1,096	16,338
	Merwara	10,119	3,452	13,571	..	1,824	1,824	15,395
	Total	21,155	7,660	28,813	..	2,920	2,920	31,733
16th " "	Ajmer	12,318	4,733	17,051	..	1,124	1,124	18,175
	Merwara	10,501	3,478	13,979	..	1,972	1,972	15,951
	Total	22,819	8,211	31,030	..	3,096	3,096	34,126
23rd " "	Ajmer	13,197	5,030	18,227	..	1,231	1,231	19,458
	Merwara	10,747	3,571	14,318	..	2,061	2,061	16,379
	Total	23,944	8,601	32,545	..	3,292	3,292	35,837
30th " "	Ajmer	12,772	4,734	17,506	..	1,293	1,293	18,799
	Merwara	11,005	3,594	14,599	..	2,202	2,202	16,801
	Total	23,777	8,328	32,105	..	3,495	3,495	35,600

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (continued).

Showing Weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING.	District.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
6th January 1906	Ajmer	12,936	4,629	17,565	..	1,282	1,282	18,847
	Merwara	10,989	3,451	14,439	..	2,275	2,275	16,714
	Total	23,924	8,080	32,004	..	3,557	3,557	35,051
13th " "	Ajmer	12,719	4,633	17,352	..	1,277	1,277	18,629
	Merwara	11,103	3,415	14,518	..	2,326	2,326	16,844
	Total	23,822	8,048	31,870	..	3,603	3,603	35,473
20th " "	Ajmer	13,041	4,750	17,791	..	1,191	1,191	18,982
	Merwara	12,836	3,927	16,763	..	2,391	2,391	19,154
	Total	25,877	8,677	34,554	..	3,582	3,582	38,136
27th " "	Ajmer	11,218	5,187	16,405	..	1,201	1,201	17,606
	Merwara	14,653	4,562	19,215	..	2,451	2,451	21,666
	Total	25,871	9,749	35,620	..	3,652	3,652	39,272
3rd February "	Ajmer	15,388	5,601	20,989	..	1,201	1,201	22,190
	Merwara	16,303	5,091	21,394	..	2,523	2,523	23,917
	Total	31,691	10,692	42,383	..	3,724	3,724	46,107
10th " "	Ajmer	16,756	5,915	22,671	..	1,223	1,223	23,894
	Merwara	18,293	5,630	23,923	..	2,626	2,626	26,549
	Total	35,049	11,545	46,594	..	3,849	3,849	50,443
17th " "	Ajmer	17,510	6,182	23,692	..	1,232	1,232	24,924
	Merwara	19,629	5,953	25,582	..	2,675	2,675	28,257
	Total	37,139	12,135	49,274	..	3,907	3,907	53,181
24th " "	Ajmer	17,550	6,280	23,830	..	1,225	1,225	25,055
	Merwara	20,271	5,998	26,269	..	2,726	2,726	28,995
	Total	37,821	12,278	50,099	..	3,951	3,951	54,050
3rd March "	Ajmer	19,163	6,481	25,644	..	1,212	1,212	26,856
	Merwara	20,915	6,161	27,076	..	2,801	2,801	29,877
	Total	40,078	12,642	52,720	..	4,013	4,013	56,733
10th " "	Ajmer	17,813	6,178	23,991	..	1,251	1,251	25,242
	Merwara	20,297	5,981	26,278	..	2,821	2,821	29,099
	Total	38,110	12,159	50,269	..	4,072	4,072	54,341
17th " "	Ajmer	18,169	6,111	24,280	..	1,281	1,281	25,561
	Merwara	19,550	5,585	25,135	..	2,787	2,787	27,922
	Total	37,719	11,696	49,415	..	4,068	4,068	53,483
24th " "	Ajmer	17,510	5,915	23,425	..	1,282	1,282	24,707
	Merwara	19,347	5,111	24,458	..	2,752	2,752	27,210
	Total	36,857	11,026	47,883	..	4,034	4,034	51,917

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (continued).

Showing weekly numbers on Famine Relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING	District.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
31st March 1906	Ajmer	15,515	5,217	20,732	..	1,250	1,250	21,982
	Merwara	17,809	4,959	22,767	..	2,518	2,518	25,285
	Total	33,323	10,176	43,499	..	3,768	3,768	47,267
7th April "	Ajmer	11,766	3,997	15,763	..	1,227	1,227	17,010
	Merwara	16,903	4,655	21,558	..	2,469	2,469	24,027
	Total	28,669	8,652	37,321	..	3,696	3,696	41,017
14th " "	Ajmer	9,501	3,110	12,611	..	1,203	1,203	13,814
	Merwara	17,469	4,872	22,341	..	2,278	2,278	24,619
	Total	26,970	7,982	34,952	..	3,481	3,481	38,433
21st " "	Ajmer	8,015	2,551	10,566	..	1,202	1,202	11,768
	Merwara	16,379	4,610	21,019	..	2,278	2,278	23,297
	Total	24,394	7,161	31,555	..	3,480	3,480	35,035
28th " "	Ajmer	5,981	1,793	7,774	..	1,183	1,183	8,957
	Merwara	14,631	4,165	18,796	..	2,153	2,153	20,949
	Total	20,612	5,958	26,570	..	3,336	3,336	29,906
5th May "	Ajmer	6,660	1,955	8,615	..	1,173	1,173	9,788
	Merwara	15,205	4,316	19,521	..	2,014	2,014	21,535
	Total	21,865	6,271	28,136	..	3,187	3,187	31,323
12th " "	Ajmer	7,035	2,113	9,148	..	1,151	1,151	10,299
	Merwara	15,721	4,409	20,130	..	1,883	1,883	22,013
	Total	22,756	6,522	29,278	..	3,034	3,034	32,312
19th " "	Ajmer	6,750	2,038	8,788	..	1,150	1,150	9,938
	Merwara	16,160	4,657	20,817	..	1,657	1,657	22,474
	Total	22,910	6,695	29,605	..	2,807	2,807	32,412
26th " "	Ajmer	7,038	2,124	9,162	..	1,011	1,011	10,173
	Merwara	16,226	4,737	20,963	..	1,601	1,601	22,564
	Total	23,264	6,861	30,125	..	2,612	2,612	32,737
2nd June "	Ajmer	7,287	2,191	9,478	..	1,133	1,133	10,611
	Merwara	17,506	4,974	22,480	..	1,581	1,581	24,061
	Total	24,793	7,165	31,958	..	2,714	2,714	34,672
9th " "	Ajmer	7,576	2,292	9,868	..	1,117	1,117	10,985
	Merwara	18,242	5,300	23,542	..	1,601	1,601	25,143
	Total	25,818	7,592	33,410	..	2,718	2,718	36,128
16th " "	Ajmer	6,950	2,174	9,124	..	1,111	1,111	10,235
	Merwara	18,627	5,410	24,037	..	1,615	1,615	25,652
	Total	25,577	7,584	33,161	..	2,726	2,726	35,887

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (continued).

Showing weekly numbers on famine relief in Ajmer-Merwara.

WEEK ENDING	DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles, and other relief.	Total.	
23rd June 1906	Ajmer	8,333	2,625	10,958	..	1,105	1,105	12,063
	Merwara	19,587	5,815	25,412	..	1,660	1,660	27,072
	Total	27,930	8,440	36,370	..	2,765	2,765	39,135
30th " "	Ajmer	9,823	3,075	12,903	..	1,086	1,086	13,989
	Merwara	19,666	5,811	25,507	..	1,695	1,695	27,202
	Total	29,491	8,916	38,410	..	2,781	2,781	41,191
7th July "	Ajmer	8,010	2,136	10,176	..	1,037	1,037	11,213
	Merwara	17,761	5,176	22,936	..	1,721	1,721	24,660
	Total	25,801	7,311	33,112	..	2,761	2,761	35,873
14th " "	Ajmer	2,566	..	2,566	..	1,021	1,021	3,587
	Merwara	13,235	3,330	16,565	..	2,006	2,006	18,571
	Total	15,801	3,330	19,131	..	3,027	3,027	22,158
21st " "	Ajmer	1,227	..	1,227	..	1,011	1,011	2,238
	Merwara	10,355	910	11,265	..	3,081	3,081	14,346
	Total	11,582	910	12,492	..	4,092	4,092	16,584
28th " "	Ajmer	719	..	719	..	993	993	1,712
	Merwara	9,518	..	9,518	..	5,018	5,018	14,536
	Total	10,237	..	10,237	..	6,011	6,011	16,248
4th August "	Ajmer	463	..	463	..	935	935	1,398
	Merwara	8,107	..	8,107	..	4,032	4,032	12,139
	Total	8,665	..	8,665	..	4,967	4,967	13,632
11th " "	Ajmer	481	..	481	..	893	893	1,374
	Merwara	8,582	..	8,582	..	6,507	6,507	15,089
	Total	9,063	..	9,063	..	7,390	7,390	16,453
18th " "	Ajmer	579	..	579	..	812	812	1,391
	Merwara	9,736	..	9,736	..	8,603	8,603	18,339
	Total	10,315	..	10,315	..	9,415	9,415	19,730
25th " "	Ajmer	599	..	599	..	813	813	1,412
	Merwara	9,761	..	9,761	..	9,777	9,777	19,538
	Total	10,360	..	10,360	..	10,590	10,590	20,950
1st September "	Ajmer	409	..	409	..	827	827	1,236
	Merwara	9,829	..	9,829	..	8,251	8,251	18,080
	Total	10,238	..	10,238	..	9,078	9,078	19,316
8th " "	Ajmer	314	..	314	..	783	783	1,097
	Merwara	8,579	..	8,579	..	6,510	6,510	15,089
	Total	8,893	..	8,893	..	7,293	7,293	16,186

APPENDIX I TO PART II. (concluded).

Showing weekly numbers on famine relief in Ajmer-Merwara,

WEEK ENDING	DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Poor-houses or Kitchens.	Village doles and other relief.	Total.	
15th September 1906	Ajmer	110	..	110	..	778	778	888
	Merwara	5,777	"	5,777	..	6,097	6,097	11,864
	Total	5,887	..	5,887	..	6,865	6,865	12,752
22nd " "	Merwara	2,991	..	2,991	..	3,333	3,333	6,324
29th " "	Merwara	1,207	..	1,207	..	1,816	1,816	3,023

APPENDIX II TO PART II.

Showing Comparative Statistics for the Famine years 1899-1900, 1901-02 and 1905-06.

	AJMER-MERWARA.			NATIVE STATES.		
	1899-1900.	1901-02.	1905-06.	1899-1900.	1901-02.	1905-06.
1. Area affected ...	2,710	641	2,710	127,541	48,957	34,447
2. Population of do.	542,358	109,459	476,912	11,741,162	2,223,709	4,916,706
3. Number of units relieved in all ways...	37,991,000	3,425,000	11,928,000	116,016,000	8,934,000	12,714,000
4. Maximum number on relief during any week ...	155,054	30,446	56,796	533,834	51,269	62,974
5. Percentage of do. to total population.	28	27	12	4	2	1
6. Percentage of gratuitously relieved to total relieved ...	32	23	31	25	15	16
7. Total expenditure on direct relief ...	Rs. 35,16,000	Rs. 2,25,000	Rs. 9,65,000 (a)	Rs. 1,03,69,000	Rs. 8,40,000	Rs. 14,76,000
8. Units relieved per rupee ...	10	14	12	11	10	(b) 8
9. Revenue suspended and remitted ...	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 1,34,000	Rs. 4,45,000	Rs. 75,85,000	Rs. 14,65,000	Rs. 55,02,000
10. Loans and advances.	Rs. 4,82,000	Rs. 21,000	Rs. 2,74,000	Rs. 24,24,000	Rs. 9,28,000	Rs. 9,35,000
11. Lowest price of food-grain in seers per rupee ...	11½	18	14½	14½	21	(c) 18
12. Highest do. ...	9	14½	10¾	(d) 5	10	9¾

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 32,463 spent on emigration depots.

(b) The high incidence during 1905-06 is due to the fact that works in Bharatpur were conducted on the modified contract system and in Mewar on the piece-work system.

(c) Prices in Bundi have not been taken into account as they were influenced by the Darbar's embargo on exports.

(d) This was the price of the cheapest grain at Dungarpur, just before the monsoon broke, the scarcity of grain having been accentuated by the difficulties of transport.

